The Weekly Post.

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1869. THE 1869.

PITTSBURGH POST.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIFE LEAVES.

The day, with its sandals dipped in dew,
Has passed through the evening's golden gates,
And a single star in the cloudless blue
For the rising moon in silence waits;
While the wind that sighs to the languid hours
A lullaby breathe o'er the folded flowers.

The lilies nod to the sound of the stream
That winds along with lulling flow,
And either awake, or half-a-dream,
I pass through the realms of long ago;
While faces peer with many a smile
From the bowers of memory's magic tale.

There joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears,
That check the path of life's April hours,
And a longing wish for the coming years,
That hope ever wreathes with the fairest flowers;
There are friendships guileless—love as bright
And pure as the stars in the halls of night.

There are ashen memories, bitter pain,
And buried hopes, and a broken vow,
And an aching heart by the reckless main,
And the sea-breeze fanning a pallid brow;
And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore,
Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong and ambition's wild,
And the fierce desire to stand in the van
Of the battle of life; and the heart of the child
Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man;
But short the regrets, and few are the tears
That fall at the tomb of the banished years.

There is quiet and peace, and domestic love,
And joys arising from faith and truth,
And a truth unquestioning, far above
The passionate dreaming of ardent youth;
And kisses of children on lip and cheek,
And the parent's bliss, which no tongue can speak.

There are loved ones lost! There are little graves
In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees,
Where the streamlet winds, and the violet waves,
And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze;
And we mourn for pressure of tender lips,
And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclipse.

And thus as the glow of the daylight dies,
And the night's first look to the earth is cast,
I gaze 'neath those beautiful summer skies,
And the pictures that hang in the hall of the past;
Oh! sorrow and Joy chant a mingled lay,
When to memory's wildwood we wander away

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

Be composed every toil and each turbulent motion,
That encircles the heart in life's treacherous snares,
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion
Undisturbed by regrets, unencumbered by cares:
How cheerless the late blooming face of creation—
Weary Time seems to pause in his rapid career;
And fatigued with the work of his own desolation,
Looks behind with smile on the grave of the year.

Hark! the wind whistles rudely, the shadows are closing,
That enrap his broad path in the mantle of night;
While Pleasure's gay sons are in quiet reposing,
Undisturbed by the works that have numbered her flight;
From yon temple where Fashion's gay tapers are lighted,
Her vot'ries, in crowds, decked in garlands appear;
And as yet their warm hopes by no spectre affrighted,
Assemble to dance around the grave of the year.

Oh! I hate the stale cup which the idlers have tasted,
When I think of the ills of life's comfortless day—
How the flowers of my childhood their verdure have wasted,
And the friends of my youth have been stolen away,
They think not how fruitless the warmest endeavor
To recall the kind moments neglected when
When the hours that Oblivion has canceled forever
Are interred by her hand in the grave of the year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection,
What throngs have relinquished life's perishing breath;
How many have shed their last tear of dejection;
And closed the dim eye in the darkness of death.
How many have sudden their pilgrimage ended,
Beneath the low pall that envelopes the bier—
Or to death's lonesome valley have gently descended
And made their cold beds with the grave of the year.

Yet awhile, and no seasons around us shall flourish,
But silence for each her dark mansion prepare;
When beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,
Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek of despair;
But the eye shall with luster unfading be brightened.
When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient sphere—
By sunbeams of splendor immortal enlighted,
Which no more shall go down on the grave of the year.

Interesting Reminiscences—George Peabody, Francis S. Key and Judge Morsell as Military Men.

W. W. Corcoran, Esq., in an interesting letter to the Georgetown (D. C.) *Courier*, refers to Col. Kurtz's reminiscences of the war of 1812, and says relative to the "Georgetown Artillery Company," which figured in that war:

There are two names ommitted and those of world wide fame, viz: George Peabody, now of London, and Francis S. Key, the latter the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the former the great philanthropist of the age. Mr Peabody was the rammer and sponger of gun No. 1. I have often heard him speak of the fight with the British frigates on the Potomac, when this company was acting under command of either Com. Perry or Com. Morris. Mr. Peabody, in one of his visits to his native country, obtained a land warrant for 160 acres, for his services in that war, with the intention to have it framed and hung up in his home, as a memento of his services to his country.

Lieut. (now Judge) Morsell was the intimate friend and cotemporary of the late Chief Justice Taney, with whom he started in life, more than seventy years ago, in Calvert county, Md., and the venerable lieutenant is still active, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of ninety-two. May he long live, a proud monument of the past and a bright example to the present generation.

The survivors of this large company number at this date eight only, viz:—James S. Morsell, John D. Clarke, James Dunlop, Robert P. Dunlop, John Dickson, George R. Gaither, John Marbury, and George Peabody.

The *Courier* adds: We regret to learn since the above was written, that the venerable Judge Morsell had been stricken with paralysis.

Radical Chickens Come Home to Roost.

The Republicans of Whitehall, Washington county, wanted to carry the town by forty majority. It went Democratic by one hundred and eighty-six majority, whereat the Republicans said bribery must have been in operation and proceedings were instituted by them to prove the charge. The testimony appears to have been mainly of the following nature, which we copy from the Whitehall *Times*:

John Rivett sworn: Q. Do you know Mr. E. E. Davis? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he give you any money on election day? A. No, sir.

Q. Did any one give you money for voting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who? A. James Dorn agreed to pay me five dollars if I would vote the Republican ticket. I voted his ticket, and he told Mr. White to pay me five dollars, and he paid me.

Norman Kilburn sworn:

Q. Did any one promise you anything for voting on election day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who? A. Mr. W. W. Cook told me he would let me have a house to live in if I would vote the Republican ticket.

Q. Did you see any one pay money for voting? A. I saw Judge Potter pay five dollars for a vote; he offered me five dollars if I would vote the Republican ticket.

Q. Did E. E. Davis pay you any money on election day? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he agree to pay you anything for voting? A. No, sir.

The *Times* adds: "Thus endeth the first lesson, in which all the Radical chickens went home to roost." Justice beameth like a star upon the brow of virtue and truth, but its shadowy lust falleth over the countenances of those who will soon 'see themselves as others see them.' End of chapter I. Our second chapter is yet to be written."

A Republican Estimate of Carpetbag Congressmen.

Don Piatt, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes as follows of the carpetbag Congressmen from the South:

And in all sober earnestness to write, in "a frank and manly way," the net purport and upshot of our reconstruction measures at the South, as seen in Congress, is not pleasant. No amount of certificates of election and formalities of an oath can make these gentlemen of the hand baggage real M. C.'s. When one makes his appearance on the floor we cannot look each other in the countenance without audible smiles that are indecorous. If the gentlemen would only indulge in a little disguise to help on the delusion, something might be gained, but not only is the voice the voice of the enemy, but the look, manner, dress, and above all, the vote is the vote of an alien.

The antagonism between New England civilization and that of the South, previous to the war, was not more deadly than is the antagonism of interest now between those localities, and yet these gentlemen of the paper collar and extra dickey, follow New England, and voted all the time against the interests of their own constituents.

I had a long talk with one of these representatives *ad interim* last night, and tried to convince him that it would be well, just for the appearance of the thing, to cast a vote now and then for the region he claimed to represent. But, no! I found my friend had an intense contempt for one-half of his people, and and a deadly hatred for the other half. It was a Connecticut Congressman elected in the South.

Having no very high opinion of myself, and a contempt for the rest of humanity, I can put up with the grotesque and absurd as well as any one. But there is a point, you know, beyond which I find it difficult to keep my countenance, and the New England carpet bagger carries me there. I wrinkle and haw-haw—I can't help it when the gentleman of the paper dickey, from New England, gravely takes his seat as a representative from the South.

Better cut the South into provinces, and give them military Governors to keep the peace until the negro is educated, the white master subdued, and time, the consoler, heels the wounds of war, than thus to make a caricature of a representative Government, and stultify ourselves.

Skating Costumes.

The weather this winter is, so far, much milder than last season, still there is quite a rage for pretty skating costumes, and many very striking ones are in preparation.

Of course they are all short and in high colors and brilliant Scotch plaids, which are so fashionable and very picturesque, seen *en masse*.

One of the prettiest we have seen was made in scarlet merino, trimmed with narrow bands of gray astracan. Little *toquet* and muff of the astracan only, with a small scarlet bress, in the *toquet*.

Another was of garnet cloth, trimmed with black velvet, a large black velvet bow with short ends looping up the cape at the back.

A third was a dark blue cloth, trimmed with narrow bands of black feather trimming, and black rosettes. And a fourth, a genuine Tartan, the McPherson, green, red, and olack of the cape, with round bows of black velvet with several narrow floating ends.

These Scottish costumes are very gay and stylish when becomingly made, but for skating purposes there is nothing half so pretty as the complete cloth costumes trimmed with narrow bands of fur. Undoubtedly much of their beauty lies in their adaptation, but they are also very coquettish when the finishing of fur is added to the tops of the dainty little boots, and a small fur "chatelaine," held at the side with narrow fur band, holds the embroidered handkerchief.

With skating dresses no hooped skirts are worn, in fact, crinoline, so far as the skeleton cages are concerned, which have been so long worn, may be said to have been abandoned by women of any pretensions to fashion. Street costumes are worn entirely without hoops, and even trained dresses are supported by crinoline so retricted in its dimensions as to seem to be destitute of it also.—*Fashion Correspondent.*

The Livery Stable Fire in New York

The New York *Sun* says of the burning of Brigg's stable in that city: "Then arose that second and more painful and heart-sickening scene on the ground floor, where were fifty or more horses—the choice of the stables—high bred, aristocratic horses, whose value, in some instances, was computed by thousands of dollars; elegant carriage horses, used to the smooth, well-kept roads of Central Park; gentleman's saddle horses' familiar only with the gentlest exercise, and a few less select hack horses. But the fury of the flames recognized no difference in these condemned animals, which, indeed, were only reserved for a more horrible death than their plebian friends who were smothered in the basement. And as the flames flew along from stall to stall, catching on the hay in the mangers, and feeding on the extra bedding of clean straw, which common horses may not enjoy, the panic stricken beasts fairly shrieked in their agony, and tearing from their fastenings dashed about in the wildest fury, now huddling together where the flames were brightest, rearing, kicking, moaning, sobbing, then overcome with pain dashing away to another equally bright column of flame, to meet with only more exquisite torture."

—The income of Queen Victoria is fixed by law at $1,925,000 per annum, but this amount is not under her personal control. The sum mentioned is divided into six items, the first of which, $300,000, is the money paid to the Queen in montly instalments. Item second is $656,300 for the payment of the salaries of the household, from the lord of the bedchamber to the pages. Item third, $362,500 is for the expenses of the household. The remaining items, amounting to $106,200 are for the payment of civil pensions, and are under the control of the Premier.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legislative Halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

FINANCES.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was		$4,661,836 46
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868		5,216,049 55
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable		41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868		$9,918,918 01
Payments, viz:		
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868	$2,454,506 09	
Loans, &c., redeemed	4,417,463 64	
Other payments	12,800 00	
Interest on loans	1,979,690 91	
Depreciated fund unavailable	41,032 00	
		8,905,492 64
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868		$1,013,415 37

SINKING FUND.

By an act approved April 10, 1868, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the Sinking Fund, from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868:

Balance in fund, September 3, 1867		$1,737,912 41
Receipts in fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868		3,418,992 31
		5,156,904 72
Paid interest	$1,808,008 84	
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin	40 98	
Loans redeemed	2,414,816 64	
		4,222,871 96
Balance in fund November 30, 1868		$934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861 entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand September 3, 1867	$319,933 17
The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, amount to	423,979 20
Total	743,912 87
Interest paid in January and July, 1868	169,345 00
Balance in fund November 30, 1868	$574,667 37

CONDITION OF BALANCES.

Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868	$934,032 76	
Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868	574,667 37	
		$1,508,700 13
Deduct balance in Treasury, November 30, 1868		1,013,415
Balance in favor of sinking fund		$495,284 76

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $1,794,569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty six dollars and fourteen cents.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follow, viz:—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six millions, four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, three million, five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law, athorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867		$37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz		
6 per cent loans	$4,354,253 64	
4½ per cent loans	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled	310 00	
		4,417,463 64
Public debt December 1, 1868,		$33,286,946 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868.

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$25,311,150 00	
5 per cent. loans	7,749,771 56	
4½ per cent. loans	112,000 00	
Total funded		$33,172,595 56
Amount bro't forward		$33,172,951 56
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,415 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
Total unfunded		113,994 57
Total funded and unfunded.		$33,286,946 13

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated.

During the last eighteen years there has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and in their several public statements, "depreciated funds unavailable" to the amount of forty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars. I recommend the appointment of a joint committee, by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them. The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State. The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message, has, therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can with safety and benefit to the State be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

I regret to state that the last Legislature, although fully forewarned in regard to the insecurity and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation, but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the foregoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two million of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every tax-payer, I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in every department.

Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditures as well as in every other branch of the government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The money paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended.

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfully referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands."

EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1,918 school districts; 13,766 schools; 2,382 graded schools; 11,698 school directors, 73 county, city and borough superintendendents; 16,771 teachers, and 800,515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was $3,273,269 43; of building, purchasing and renting school houses, $1,991,152 55; of contingencies, $854,253 21. These three items, with expenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of $6,200,537 96.

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy-four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about $195 17½ per annum. This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers but the manner in which their duties are performed.

Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities, do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eventually cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound public policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of considerable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses in many of the counties.

Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2,115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, the other at California, Washington county. The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be estimated. Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teachers can most easily be obtained from the Normal institutes, where the art of teaching is made a specialty.

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desirable.

There is no subject more worthy of the deliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system; they are fountains of that wide spread intelligence, which, like a perennial vitality, pervades the nation, and are nurseries of that inquiring spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture, patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened and adorned.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

In his report the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867, to May 31, 1868, to be $236,970 26; total number of pupils in the schools, 3,431; average cost per pupil, $69 06½ for six months; and the average weekly expenses per pupil, $2 65½. The fiscal year of these schools, like that of the common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore, embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to the 31st day of May, annually, hereafter. The special appropriation of February 25, 1868, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses, $6,004 74.

Notwithstanding every possible effort has been, and will continue to be made, to economize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the appropriation made by the last Legislature, it will readily be observed that there will be a deficit for the year ending May 31, 1869, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature by which they have been so liberally endowed and upon our people by whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits, are the offspring of brave men who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and as heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Before the General Government appropri-

Concluded on Fifth Page.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE NEW YEAR.

In entering upon a new year it is better to take a cheerful rather than a sombre view of things. It is also well to survey the past, its errors and mistakes, so that we may improve in the future, for there is no school like experience when its lessons lead to corrections.

Among men in business, settlements are made with the closing year, accounts balanced and liquidated, results ascertained, the present condition of their affairs determined with precision, so that a fresh start may be intelligently made with the new year.

These preparations, involving attention and anxiety, are usually completed with the last day of the expiring year, so that the first day of the new year finds the great majority temporarily released from care, and disposed to welcome the day with joy and gladness. The season is also propitious to enjoyment. The long evenings, the out-door inclemency, the cheerfulness of lighted, comfortable apartments, invite social intercourse, and diffuse a general disposition to throw off care and partake of rational pleasures. The customary salutation, from time immemorial, shows that it has ever been observed as a day devoted to *happiness*. No one can object to such a custom, or wish to prevent its continuance. Nothing more humanizes, or civilizes, than the cultivation of cheerfulness; and, it is said, that nothing contributes more to length of days on earth.

There are many reasons for making this a *happy new year*. No pestilence has visited our land. Good health has generally prevailed throughout its borders. A bountiful Providence hath opened his hand and scattered abundance everywhere. Gratitude is a pleasing emotion, and that, to the utmost, is due to Him; for whatever evils or oppressions there may be upon this people, they are not of His infliction.

That we may carry out the idea with which we started, we will avoid all reference to bad rulers and the consequences of their ignorance and wickedness, to be found in a Constitution disregarded, in a mighty national debt and a restrictive commercial policy, that have occasioned exorbitant rents and exorbitant prices of all the necessaries of life, which can never be reduced until that debt and that policy are removed. Until then the industrious classes will be deprived of their share of the bounties of Heaven intended for all. These things, which are exceedingly vexatious and irritating, we therefore pass by, and, referring only to the sunny side of affairs, heartily express the wish, to all our readers, that this may be such a day of happiness with them as to refresh their spirits and renew their energies for the discharge of all duties during the year upon which we this day enter.

THE OLDEN TIME IN THE SENATE.

Mr. GREELEY reverts to the time when in 1836, he first looked down on the Senate from its gallery and beheld there as members, HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN C. CALHOUN, SILAS WRIGHT, JOHN M. CLAYTON, THOMAS H. BENTON, BENJ. WATKINS LEIGH, WM. C. PRESTON, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, WILLIE P. MANGUM, JOHN DAVIS, THOMAS EWING, JAMES BUCHANAN, HUGH L. WHITE, FELIX GRUNDY, and SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD. This would seem to be a pretty solid array, and Mr. GREELEY, on reflection, cannot realize that human progress is forcibly exemplified in a comparison of the present roll of Senators with that of 1836. If so sanguine a philosopher breaks down, we greatly fear the public will be apt to plead a like liability. It is noteworthy that the only two of the above brilliant list who have survived to witness recent party conflicts have not had the slightest sympathy with Radicalism, and all that the others have left on record is equally a protest against the destructive and revolutionary ideas of this organization. The *Tribune* hopes that men equally able with Messrs. HENDRICKS and BUCKALEW will be chosen to succeed them. As there are no such men in the Radical ranks, this task will be somewhat difficult and after all, we suspect, will do as the *Tribune* fears—fall back on candidates whose "principal qualifications are impudence and money, mainly the former."

REPUBLICANS affect to be afraid of the return to political life of some of the more prominent men of the South. What a terrible thing it would be if JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE would return to the Senate of the United States, from the sovereign State of Kentucky, after he has been pardoned and relieved of all penalty attaching to the late "onpleasantness." SUMNER and Company need not be afraid of DAVIS, SLIDELL, MASON or BRECKENRIDGE ever troubling Washington during the reign of terror. They have exhausted whatever there is in the honors of public station, and only desire to echo the words of General Grant, "Let us have peace."

MORE ENEMIES OF MONOPOLIES.

The last Quarterly Circular, issued from the Board of Trade Rooms, in this city, contains a speech delivered in the National Board of Trade during its late session at Cincinnati, by GEORGE H. THURSTON, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Board, and one of the Vice Presidents of the body he addressed. In the speech in question, Mr. THURSTON opposes the sale of the Magnetic Telegraph lines of the country to the government, and gives unanswerable reasons why it should not be made. The subject has been agitated in various quarters, and the purchase recommended on the ground that the telegraph would be a proper adjunct of the Postoffice Department, and that its possession and management by the government would facilitate postal communications and cheapen and render more secure and certain telegraphic dispatches. Mr. THURSTON not only combats the arguments of the friends of the proposition, by showing their futility, but he shows the whole scheme to be theoretically and practically unsound and mischievous. We extract a short paragraph in which he defines the true purposes of government with an intelligent liberality, and puts to flight the specious sophistries under which individuals and classes call upon the government for assistance that can only be rendered at the expense of all others in the community:

> I believe there is in this plan the setting of a dangerous precedent, tending to sanctioning the absorption by the government of many of those avenues in which personal enterprise and private capital now find employment. It seems to me it is in opposition to the very spirit of a republican government. Such a government appears to me to be solely for the protection of the liberty, the life and the property of its creators, and it was never contemplated it should come in competition with the enterprises of those who formed it. With the guarantee of free speech, and free press, under such a form of rule, went hand in hand a guarantee of the widest field for the exercise of private enterprise, the employment of private capital, to the building up of competition in all branches of business.

Mr. T. goes on pointing out more objections to such a departure from the legitimate functions of government;—that it would result in "a probable loss, yearly, to the increase of the taxation of the great mass of the people"—"that it would be legislating for the benefit of a few, to the almost certain risk of taxing the many"—that the telegraph would be "robbed of all that celerity, secrecy and reliability, which now renders it valuable to business men"—that it would be likely to be perverted, by the suppression of the earliest news, to the advantage of corrupt officials—private and political secrets would become "at the mercy of the partizans of the administration in power"—that their agents would not be likely to be as good as private agents, because, he asks, "is it not notorious that political influence causes the appointment of very inferior men?"—that it would involve the "expenditure of thirty or forty millions of money and consequent taxation"—that "it would increase the government patronage by requiring the appointment of a host of fresh government officers"—and he asks, "why should this rightful avenue for the employment of private capital and industrial enterprise be shut up by a government monopoly, to the setting of a dangerous precedent, and the incurring all the other evils named, when all the possible good claimed is being accomplished by private means?" &c., &c.

It is refreshing to get doctrines so sound and truths so indisputable from a quarter that has hitherto been clamorous for monopolies, for legislation to benefit the few at the expense of the many—calling in the aid of authority to ward off the effects of competition, and thus acquiring privileges to the prejudice and at the cost of the whole community. Hitherto few have cried out against the possessors of these grants because very few know who it is that pays the gains of the monopolists. The real sufferers, the consumers themselves, often feel the pressure without being aware of the cause of it, and are the first to abuse those who understand their grievances, and who are really advocating their interests. The clear light that has burst in upon our Board of Trade and its President, will, we hope, make them the advocates hereafter of the sound principles enunciated in Mr. THURSTON'S speech, of the liberty which every human being ought to possess, of disposing of his person, his property, his labor and his talents according to the bent of his inclination.

"The patrimony of a poor man," says ADAM SMITH, "lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of his most sacred property." If government guarantee free speech, free press, good order and safety within its domains, and protection from without, it fulfils all its proper duties and everything else that it undertakes is sure to work mischief. The healthy state of industry and wealth among a people is the state of absolute liberty, in which each interest is left to take care of itself. The only useful protection authority can afford them is that against fraud and violence. Taxes and restrictive measures never can be a benefit; to suppose them useful to the people at large, is to mistake the foundation of public prosperity and to set at naught the principles of political economy.

We say again, it is refreshing to find such sensible views taken by former stubborn advocates of monopolies. They have at last discovered that to tax every body for the benefit of one person, helps none but that one, and injures all the rest—that where too many are asking exclusive favors and obtain them, the general rise in prices occasioned thereby, countervails the exclusive advantage and checks both consumption and production. They see, too, who are the classes of the community so importunate for prohibitions or heavy import duties. That they are the producers of the particular commodities that apply for protection from competition, not the consumers of those commodities; that self-interest is their object, and that whatever profits are acquired in this manner are taken from the pockets of the consumers. Such partial and unjust taxation of the many for the benefit of the few, such an appropriation withdrawn from the common stock of liberty, to create monopolists and increase their gains, are in the teeth of the doctrines enunciated in Mr. THURSTON'S speech. We may, therefore, look for aid from him and his colleagues in the Board of Trade, in the cause of equal rights.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The Washington *Express* pertinently asks: How long will the people of the North permit their own race at the South to be massacred, as they are daily in Arkansas, by ruffians of the negro race who are used as instruments by the so-called Governor CLAYTON of that State? Is it not enough to make the blood of the white man boil to read the accounts which daily come up from that State?

The scenes which are daily witnessed in Arkansas, where the negro militia, called out by CLAYTON, the bayonet Governor, have full license to wreak their worse passions upon a helpless people, are beyond the power of pen to describe. It is an organized scheme of murder, rapine, conflagration, and robbery. The defenceless inhabitants are begging of Congress for protection from these calamities, which Congress itself has inflicted upon them. They do not dare to band together to resist these negroes, lest their conduct be instantly misrepresented and the facts perverted in the Northern Radical press, and in Congress, so that aid will be denied them. And so the daily scenes of horror go on. The negroes, drunk with the novel sense of power, and inflamed with the sight of blood and the spirit of murder, are like wild beasts let loose. They march in armed bodies from town to town, burning houses, killing white men, and committing all sorts of crimes, in the name of the State! There is a reign of terror like that experienced in France in the worst days of the French revolution, and a wild scene of disorder closely approaching anarchy exists. Hundreds of inhabitants are fleeing from the State.

This is the legitimate result of Radical Republicanism carried into practical operation. It is reconstruction practically working. And still we see bills and resolutions day by day in Congress to provide for the more general arming of the negroes!

SENATOR MORTON, in his recent reply to GREELEY, admits that in a speech in the Senate he said "that under the statutes creating the legal tender notes and five-twenty bonds, the Government had the right to use the old or existing notes in payment of those bonds," and tells GREELEY—"if this position is what you call the *greenback theory, the infamously dishonest proposition, the criminal blunder*, you need not put me down as a repentant supporter. You have no evidence of my repentance."

Now, we ask our readers of either party, has not this been our position all along? It is true, Mr. MORTON charges, the Democratic party with desiring to issue more notes, but every one who has read Mr. PENDLETON'S speeches is aware that such is not the fact, but that he asserts most emphatically, that by adopting the greenback theory the whole batch of five-twenties can be paid off in a very few years, without adding one dollar to the present circulation.

It is passing strange that a great party—comprising nearly half the whites and all the negroes—will suffer itself to be misled by the bondholders and money changers, to its own detriment; for, sooner or later, the people will open their eyes to the great fraud now in process of culmination, and upset the schemers who now hold them in thraldom. Why not at once face the music, authorize the Treasury to buy up 5-20's as money accumulates, and rid us of all the burthens now oppressing trade?

No man accustomed to hear our speakers, or to read the POST, will fail to see that Senator MORTON has set forth our doctrine; why he fails to act upon it is a problem which time may solve.

SUPREME JUDGE.

There will be a Supreme Judge to elect next fall, with a Governor. Hon. WM. ELWELL of Columbia county is spoken of in connection with the office, and is unquestionably an able lawyer. As the candidate for Governor will be selected from the West, it it fair to infer the candidate for Supreme Judge will be selected from the East.

SPUNKY.

REVERDY JOHNSON is not to be trifled with in his official capacity, as will be seen by the following correspondence, which appears in the London papers of the 16th ult:

To His Excellency Reverdy Johnson, &c.:

SIR: With extreme regret and a full knowledge of the unworthy return we are making for your kindness in accepting an invitation to dine with certain London workmen, we are compelled to ask you to release the committee from its engagement. We feel that where a division of feeling exists among persons engaged in such a work as the committee has undertaken, there is some danger of that which was intended for a compliment becoming an insult instead. Unfortunately, such a division has arisen among those who were before unanimous in the desire to do honor to your countrymen through you, and to congratulate you personally upon the successful manner in which you were conducting a difficult negotiation. Certain allegations which have lately been made as to the hostility of the majority of Americans towards yourself, and their disapproval of your acts, have had a disquieting effect upon some members of our committee, and after some discussion it has been thought wise to avoid all possibility of giving further offence either to you, to whom these discussions must be annoying, or to any others, by asking your permission to withdraw the invitation.

I am, Sir, on behalf of the deputation you so kindly received yesterday, your obedient servant, ROBERT CONINGSBY,

27 Elverhall street, S. W., Dec. 12, 1868.

4 Upper Portland Place, December 14.

MY DEAR SIR—Your note of the 12th, written in behalf of the committee who honored me with a personal call at an early hour of that morning, is received. I, of course, make no objection to withdrawal of the invitation to which you refer, and if you had merely requested it I should have made no other reply. The reasons, however, which you assign are such that I deem it proper to advert to them. These are, that a "majority of Americans are hostile to me, and disapprove of my acts since my arrival in this country."

If the facts were as stated, *I respectfully deny the right of any class of persons in this country, many or few, to question that I am a representative of the government and people of the United States;* and I object, if possible, more decidedly, that any such impression constitutes even the semblance of excuse for any act of discourtesy towards me officially. For whatever estimation I may be held in by those who have been instrumental in compelling you and those associated with you to do what you evidently consider an ungentlemanly act, I should feel no concern personally, but only regret it on account of its authors. If they are satisfied with their course, I shall continue perfectly content.

The allegations which you mention as having been made in the United States in regard to myself arose from my having sat at the banquet given to me in Sheffield with Mr. Roebuck, then a member of Parliament, and an invited guest, and having consented at his request to be introduced to Mr. Laird, a member of the past and present Parliament, at a banqut given to me at Liverpool, who was also an invited guest, and for taking, when be offered it, his hand, and because of my continuing efforts to cultivate friendly feelings between the people of this country and my own.

That these imputations may be well borne with by me, when I was sent upon my present mission for the purpose of removing enmities, if I should find any, and confirming friendships, will readily be believed, notwithstanding a certain portion of the workingmen of London have thought it proper and within their province to endeavor to inflict what they design to be a slight upon me. I say a portion of the workingmen of this city, for I have no reason to believe that I am not held in kind regard by that class of Englishmen here and elsewhere.

So far from having any such reason, the receptions which I have met with in Sheffield, Leeds, Worcester, Liverpool, Brighton, Birmingham, and in London also, have been such as to satisfy me that I stand well with all classes of her Majesty's subjects. And I may therefore submit with resignation to any adverse opinions which may be entertained by any part of any class within the limits of this city.

My informations is that these are few. What influence has been has been brought to bear upon them I do not know. It is possible that some busybody, for interested ends of his own, may be at the bottom of it, or that such persons may even possibly desire, for some political end, that amicable relations between this country and my own shall not be established.

That I am justly subject to censure in regard to my conduct towards Messrs. Roebuck and Laird, will not be believed by any portion of the unprejudiced and the intelligent people of the United States, who have witnessed, not only without blame, but with pleasure, the course pursued by all the distinguished officers of the United States army, including Generals Sherman and Grant, towards the officers lately in the Confederate service. These latter had sought to destroy the Government, to which they owed allegiance, and thereby committed the highest of all political offences, and yet from the moment our late war terminated, they were taken by the hand by our Generals, and their former friendly relations were at once sincerely resumed. General Grant, whose devotion to his country no one doubts, has had in his house in Washington, as a guest, one of the most distinguished of the Confederate leaders. If conduct like this is not only not censured, but approved, upon what grounds can it even be decently held that I should be censured for my course towards Messrs. Roebuck and Laird, who owed no allegiance whatever to the United States? Thanking you, sir, and your committee for the courtesy shown me at our personal interview, and for the friendly terms of your note, I remain, with much regard, your obedient servant. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Robert Coningsby, Esq., Chairman, &c.

A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN politician and banker of this city is spoken of as the probable candidate for State Treasurer. If he succeeds in getting the office, we advise him not to put himself in the way of losing as much money as "WEE KEMBLE" did during his three years, which is reported at half a million, all for the purpose of establishing the credit of the State firmly on greenbacks instead of gold. It is easy to see the race of patriots is not extinct.

COTTON will soon be king again. 2,700,000 bales are promised this year which is estimated to return $270,000,000 to the planting States. A few years more the South will be able to pay her full share of the national debt, accumulated in the late "onpleasantness," and it is rather comfortable to know the North will not be troubled with the Southern indebtedness growing out of the same affair.

THE BONDHOLDER SITS IN HIS EASY CHAIR.

General BUTLER is after the Bondholders, and proves they have not paid their income tax. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states:

General Butler has shown that the bondholders have not paid one-tenth of the tax which, under the Federal assessment, they were required to pay upon the interest of their bonds. Considering the extraordinary patriotism of the bondholders we were strongly inclined to doubt the accuracy of the above statement.

The charge is made by General Butler, a gentleman whose loyalty cannot be impunged and with whom, in comparison, the loyalty of E. D. M., of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is thrown far into the background. He proves by facts and figures that the bondholders have not paid one-tenth of the income tax to which they are under the law subjected.

Who would suppose that these patriotic gentlemen—who in the hour of the Government's distress were willing to lend it money at twenty per cent., with exemption from taxation in addition—would endeavor to deprive the Government of the small consideration by way of taxation to which it was entitled?

Inasmuch as the Government knows the exact amount of bonds out, it can tell with accuracy what it ought to receive from the income tax upon them. That it has not received one-tenth of this sum is most unfortunate. It shows that the bondholder, after all is not that paragon of virtue and honesty that we had supposed. We are, therefore, considerably distressed, inasmuch as we had believed that the bondholders cared nothing for any such little consideration as monetary value to himself, but only looked to the general welfare of the whole community. It is, therefore, the flaw in the diamond which had hitherto not been perceived. What "loyalist" could have thought that this pink of perfection would endeavor to defraud that Government of its dues from which he had derived all his profits!

General Butler proposes to reach our distinguished fellow citizens who have been avoiding the tax, and the only tax imposed upon them by the Federal Government, in this manner: He would impose a tax of ten per cent. upon the coupons or interest of every bond; and empower and direct the officers of the Treasury, wherever located, who pay said bonds, to deduct from such payment, in advance, the amount of the tax thus charged upon them. This would give to the Government a revenue of ten or twelve millions of dollars per annum, instead of the two or three hundred thousand dollars which they are now receiving.

THE RINGS MUST BE BROKEN UP.

The *State Guard* at Harrisburgh, insists that the Washington rings must be broken up or repudiation will soon be upon us. Bad begins and worse remains behind. These public robbers were never heard of before the Republican party obtained power, they were born with it and have strengthened with its strength, and to-day defy the people. The *State Guard* says:

THE RINGS MUST BE BROKEN UP.

This is now the motto and the determination of the press and the people, resolved no longer to remain subject to the shameless combinations which are forming to control, not only the affairs and the resources of the government, but to monopolize the products of labor and aggrandize the wealth of the land. The people are awakening to the fact that a giant, tyrannical and fearful despotism lurks in the incorporated capital of the land; and as this becomes more arrogant, Rings are formed to do it any service for a price. Hence the outcry of the press, and the just apprehensions now felt by the people. A contemporary says the very salvation of the Government depends upon the breaking up of the rings that so largely control legislation at Washington, and so heavily deplete the National Treasury. The Railroad Ring, the Whiskey Ring, and the Post Office Ring, are ringing the death-knell of the country. There is an immense lobby at work now at the Capitol for the Northern Pacific railroad. They ask at first only lands, but the next demand will be bonds. Then there is a Southern route, and that wants more bonds. If Congress is to go on issuing bonds without any limit, as a Washington letter truly says, repudiation is certain. The people cannot stand such expenditures. Congress must resolutely set its face against issuing any more bonds; and it must not stop here. Taxation must be reduced; department expenses must be cut down, and the public lands acquired from the Indians must be sold, and all the lazy office-holders turned out to make an honest living. It is a question involving national life or death, and the incoming administration must give all possible heed to it.

THE Chicago *Times* denounced the *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, for some remarks on the Mrs. DICKENS case—the latter journal concludes a spanking editorial article as follows:

It is not wise in newspapers, as it is not wise in women, to "protest too much." But at the risk of the skepticism of our Illinois cotemporary, we venture to say that, though nothing if not critical as befits our calling, we are yet indifferent honest and perhaps thoughtful apace, as times go; that it is our habit to "jump" neither in the flesh nor in the spirit; and that, so great is our natural love of justice and truth, and so strong our aversion to prejudice and uncharitableness, that we would do no wrong consciously, even to Chicago, little as Chicago may deserve the mantle of our charity; for indeed, albeit we have not perpetrated the offense, we must yield to the tart opinion already quoted, and admit that, in view of the *Times'* article, "hell HATH no fury like Chicago spurned."

IT is reported that over $150,000 have been spent by the government trying to convict JOHN SURRATT. The utter and entire failure does not prevent, it seems, second class shysters at the Washington bar, stirring the case up again. UNCLE SAM is a good, fat goose and ought to be plucked. If JOHN SURRATT is innocent, was his mother guilty? Let those of the living, directly responsible for her murder, profit by the example of JIM LANE and PRESTON KING.

WHAT has become of the men who do jobs for the city? A board walk was authorized from Soho bridge to Murphy street, by Councils some time ago, why is it not commenced? Now is the time it is required.

CAMERON has won every trick so far, and the chances are decidedly in his favor for the balance of the game. Speaker of the House, State Treasurer, United States Senator, he bags them all. Who says SIMON don't point up?

(For the Post.)

U. S. Senator.

MR. EDITOR:—Our friends on the other side of the house have no trouble about who is to succeed Mr. Buckalew in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Moorhead, according to newspaper accounts, has an easy thing of it because he is rich, a good tariff man, done much for the interests of Allegheny county, was a Democrat, and is a Republican. There is no doubt he will be elected. Thomas M. Marshall has but to pull the strings to go in. He only wants thirty-four votes in caucus, and he had them long ago. He don't want the office, but they will force it on him, so he is certain to be elected. Galusha Grow—is ahead and gaining. He is the Chairman of the Republican Executive State Committee, directed a great deal of money to close legislative districts last fall, and secured the friendship of many new members, he owns a saw mill, and has forty members pledged; there is not the slightest trouble in the world of his election. John Scott, of Huntingdon, a renegade Democrat, is the second choice of everybody, and claims sixty-seven votes on the second ballot; there are only one or two men opposed to him, so he is certain to be elected. J. Edgar Thomson, has a fee simple deed of every Republican and all the Democratic members from about Philadelphia except Sam Josephs, who can't be bought, therefore there is no doubt about his election. Everything looks lovely, as they go marching along. I have no interest in the matter, but must confess, I could not see how these five French gentlemen could win, there being but one vacancy. TOORAL.

The Inauguration of Gov. Hoffman of New York—His Speech.

Gov. Hoffman was inaugurated at Albany on Friday. He was escorted from the hotel to the State Capitol by several military organizations, where he was received by Gov. Fenton, who made a feeling address welcoming his successor to the Chief Magistracy of the State. Gov. Hoffman replied as follows:

In receiving from you, Governor Fenton in the presence of these our friends and fellow citizens, the symbols of authority which belong to high office, the duties and cares of which you lay aside and I assume to-day, I realize how beautiful that system of government is which permits the transfer of so much power with so little ceremony. The simplicity which attends the act clothes it with additional dignity, and the kindness and good will you manifest when surrendering the trusts you have held so long assures me that you forget, as I do, the asperities of a great political contest, the results of which, whether in the State or nation, the people cheerfully accept. The words with which you welcome me to the capitol of the State are words of generous feeling and impress me deeply. I am not a stranger in this city or to the hospitalities of its citizens. Many who were known to me here in earlier life have been called away, leaving to the living the priceless legacy of an honorable name. I cherish their memories and feel sure that those who have survived them will show to me the same courtesy and kindness which have been extended to you and your predecessors. Looking back upon the long line of great men who have occupied the Chair of State, to which I have been called, whose presences seem yet to fill the Capitol in which we stand, and feeling the full weight of the responsibilities now assumed by me, I invoke the generous support of all the people and the aid of Him who directs the destinies of men and of empires. Public life has its trials and rewards, its pains and pleasures, disappointments and hopes; but the true man, caring little for harsh judgments or unjust censure, will find his full recompense in the approval of his constituents and in the consciousness of having performed his duty faithfully and well. The passions and prejudices of the hour are soon forgotten, but the record we make is for all time, and is entered upon the pages of history never to be erased. In the welcome you have given me you have wisely omitted all reference to the issues of the day, a discussion of which, by either of us here would be a violation of the proprieties of the occasion. We cannot tell what the future may have in store for us. Let us indulge the hope that a wise Providence will direct all things for the greatest good of our State and country, and that we may live to see them both attain a degree of peace and prosperity which has no parallel in the past history.

The Beast in the White House.

Gen. Butler, on New Year's day paid his respects to President Johnson. The meeting is thus described by a correspondent:

General Butler, accompanied by Chief Justice Carter, of the United States District Court, made his appearance in the stream of the *profanum vulgus* and created quite a sensation by walking briskly up to the President of the United States and shaking him warmly by the hand. The meeting was extremely cordial on both sides. Butler grasped his great political foe by both hands shaking them with the utmost warmth. President Johnson reciprocated heartily and both stood face to face for at least five minutes, with clasped hands, chatting and smiling like the oldest and closest friends. Butler's eye twinkled and twinkled with an expression it was difficult to comprehend. President Johnson's sharp eyes twinkled, twinkled, twinkled likewise. Johnson's face was all over smiling and happy. Butler's countenance was radiant as a full moon, beaming with mildness, benevolence and affection. "Mr. President, I wish you a happy New Year and all the compliments of the season." "General, I heartily return to you good wishes; I am delighted to see you, General." "Mr. President I am equally delighted." The conversation at the interview was ending in an exchange of meaningless civilities, when suddenly the General became aware of the presence of the ladies of the Executive household and hastened to pay his respects. The meeting with Mesdames Patterson and Stover was conducted with all the skill and gallantry of which General Benjamin is capable. He was courteous, complimentary and witty, and took his leave with a Chesterfieldian grace with which Sophomore Sumner might be envious. Visitors continued to drop in by twos and threes until about two o'clock, when the doors were closed and the New Year's reception came to an end.

A Curious Case.

A curious and interesting case was lately tried at the Court of Exchequer, London, in which a Hebrew butcher was plaintiff and the chief rabbi of England the defendant. The butcher charged that the rabbi had injured and broken up his business by pronouncing his meat "tripher"—unclean and unfit for Hebrews—and thus prevented him from selling to Israelites. It appeared in evidence that the Hebrew law or immemorial custom placed all butchers under ecclesiastical supervision and regulation, and that no man could slaughter or sell "kosher"—i. e. clean meat for Israelites—without being first examined and licenced by the ecclesiastical authorities of the district in which he lived; that the plaintiff had set up a butcher's shop without this license, and refused to obey ecclesiastical directions in regard to his business; and that, therefore, the Jewish community had been warned not to buy of his meat. The Court held that the authorities were justified in so doing, and that the plaintiff had no case.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

'Tis midnight's holy hour—and silence now
Is brooding, like a gentle spirit, o'er
The still and pulseless world. Hark! on the winds
The bell's deep tones are swelling; 'tis the knell
Of the departed year. No funeral train
Is sweeping past; yet on the stream and wood,
With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest,
Like a pale, spotless shroud; the air is stirr'd,
As by a mourner's sigh; and on yon cloud,
That floats so still and placidly through Heaven,
The spirits of the seasons seem to stand—
Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn form,
And Winter, with his aged locks, and breathe
In mournful cadences, that come abroad
Like the far wind-harp's wild and touching wail,
A melancholy dirge o'er the dead year;
Gone from the earth forever. 'Tis a time
For memory and for tears. Within the deep
Still chambers of the heart, a spectre dim,
Whose notes are like the wizard voice of Time,
Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold
And solemn finger to the beautiful
And holy visions that have pass'd away,
And left no shadow of their loveliness
On the dead waste of life. That spectre lifts
The coffin-lid of hope, and joy, and love,
And bending mournfully above the pale,
Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead flowers
O'er what has pass'd to nothingness. The year
Has gone, and with it many a glorious throng
Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow,
Its shadow in each heart. In its swift course
It waived its sceptre o'er the beautiful.
And they are not. It laid its pallid hand
Upon the strong man, and the haughty form
Is fallen, and the flashing eye is dim.
It trod the hall of revelry, where throng'd
The bright and joyous, and the tearful wail
Of stricken ones is heard, where erst the song
And reckless shout resounded. It passed o'er
The battle plain, where sword and spear and shield
Flash'd in the light of midday—and the strength
Of serried hosts is shiver'd, and the grass,
Green from the soil of carnage, waves above
The crush'd and mouldering skeleton. It came
And faded like a wreath of mist at eve;
Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air,
It heralded its millions to their home
In the dim land of dreams. Remorseless Time—
Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe—what power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart of pity! On, still on
He presses, and forever. The proud bird,
The condor of the Andes, that can soar
Through Heaven's unfathomed depths, or brave
The fury of the northern hurricane,
And bathe his plumage in the thunder's home,
Furls his broad wings at nightfall, and sinks down
To rest upon the mountain crag—but Time
Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness,
And night's deep darkness has no chain to bind
His rushing pinion. Revolutions sweep
O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er the breast
Of dreaming sorrow: cities rise and sink,
Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles
Spring, blazing, from the ocean, and go back
To their mysterious caverns; mountains rear
To heaven their bold and blacken'd cliffs, and bow
Their tall heads to the plain; new empires rise,
Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,
And rush down like the Alpine avalanche,
Startling the nations; and the very stars,
Yon bright and burning blazonry of God,
Glitter awhile in their eternal depths,
And, like the Pleiad, loveliest of their train,
Shoot from their glorious spheres, and pass away,
To darkle in the trackless void; yet Time—
Time, the tomb-builder, holds his fierce career,
Dark, stern, all-pitiless, and pauses not
Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path
To sit and muse, like other conquerors,
Upon the tearful ruin he has wrought.

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow
And the winter winds are wearily sighing;
Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,
Tread softly and speak low,
Old Year, you must not die;
You came to us so readily;
You lived with us so steadily,
Old Year, you must not die.

He lieth still; he doth not move;
He will not see the dawn of day;
He hath no other life above;
He gave me a friend, and a true true-love,
And the New Year will take 'em away.
Old Year, you must not go;
So long as you have been with us,
Such joys as you have seen with us,
Old Year, you shall not go.

He frothed his bumper to the brim;
A jollier year we shall not see;
But though his eyes are waxing dim,
And though his foes speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.
Old Year, you shall not die;
We did so laugh and cry with you,
I've half a mind to die with you,
Old Year, if you must die.

He was so full of joke and jest,
But all his merry quips are o'er,
To see him die, across the waste
His son and heir doth ride post-haste,
But He'll be dead before.
Every one for his own.
The night is starry and cold, my friend,
And the New Year, blithe and bold, my friend,
Comes up to take his own.

How hard he breathes! over the snow
I hear just now the crowing cock,
The shadows flicker to and fro;
The cricket chirps, the light burns low:
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.
Shake hands before you die,
Old Year, we'll dearly rue for you;
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin,
Alack! our friend is gone;
Close up his eyes, tie up his chin;
Step from the corpse and let him in
That standeth there alone,
And waiteth at the door.
There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,
And a new face at the door, my friend,
A new face at the door.

The Murder of Mrs. Hill at Philadelphia—Twitchell Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

The case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. Hill was concluded on Friday evening, and at twenty minutes of nine o'clock the case was given to the jury, who returned in twenty-five minutes with a verdict of guilty. The *Ledger* says:

At the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner, who was calm and collected while he stood facing the jury, at the announcement of the verdict threw up his hands, and at the same instant, Mr. McCulloch, his friend, who had been with him throughout the trial, threw his arms around the prisoner's neck and gave utterance to a piercing cry. The prisoner, however, was quiet, and it was not until after the verdict had been recorded that he gave the slightest indication of feeling, and then only by a slow shake of the head.

Reported Drowning of Thirty Persons.

The Binghampton (N. Y.) *Republican*, of Wednesday says:

"A distressing accident is reported to have occurred at Jackson, Pa., on Thursday, 24th instant, to a sleighing party, while on their way to Eho, to attend a Christmas entertainment. The report is to the effect that the party—some thirty in number—was riding in a large sleigh, and in order to shorten the distance the driver was directed to go across lots. In doing so, in order to reach the road again, a pond had to be crossed. Unfortunately the original ice had been cut, the place being at the time closed by a thin sheet of ice. This was not observed, and the team, upon being driven upon the ice, immediately went through. The report we have says that thirty persons were drowned, none of the party but the driver escaping."

THE BELLS OF MOSCOW.

The Holy City—The Great Bell—The Ivan Tower—Music of the Bells.

The foreign correspondent of the New York *Observer* has the following article on "The bells of Moscow."

At the foot of the Ivan Tower, in the Kremlin of Moscow, supported by the pedestal of stone, is the largest bell in the world. A piece is broken out of its side and the fragment is lying near. The breadth of the bell is so great—it is twenty feet across—that the cavity underneath has been used as a chapel, where as many people can stand as in a circle sixty feet around.

In Russia the bell is an instrument of music for the worship of God as truly and really as the organ in any other country. This fact is not mentioned in the accounts we have of the wonderful, enormous and almost incredibly heavy bells that have been cast in Moscow; but is the key to what would otherwise be difficult to explain. It appears to be stupid to cast bells so large as to be next to impossible for convenient use, in danger always of falling and dragging others to ruin in their fall. But when the bell is a medium of communication with the Infinite, and the worship of a people and an empire find expression in the majestic tones of a bell, it ceases to be a wonder that a bell should have a tongue which requires twenty-four men to move, and whose music should send a thrill of praise into every house in the city and float away beyond the river into the plains afar.

Moscow is the Holy city of the Greek church. Pilgrims come hither from thousands of miles off, and on foot, and sometimes without shoes. I have seen them, with staves in their hands, and their travel-worn feet wound up in cloths, wending their way to the sacred hill. And when they draw nigh unto the city, and on the evening air the music of these holy bells is first borne to their ears, they fall upon their faces, prostrate, and worship God. If they could go no further, they would be content to die there, for they have heard the bells of Moscow, and on their majestic tones their souls have been taken up to Heaven s This is the sentiment of the superstition, peasant, and it is a beautiful sentiment indeed, but all the more delicate and exalted.

As long as five hundred years ago this casting of bells was an art in Russia. It is one of the fine arts now. Perhaps our great bell founders, the Meneelys, will not admit that the founders there have any more skill in their manufacture than we have, and I am not sure that their bells have any tones more exquisite than ours would have if we would put as much silver and gold into our bell-metal as they do. But so long as these precious metals are at the present premium little or none of them will find its way into our church bells. We have not the mistaken idea of the Russians as to the use of a bell. We use it to call the people to the house of worship. They use the bell for worship. Our bell speaks to us. Their bells praise God. They cast their silver and their gold into the molten mass, and it becomes an offering, as on an altar, to Him who is worshipped with every silvery note and golden tone of the holy bell.

This one great bell is the growth of centuries. In 1553 it was cast, and weighed only 36,000 pounds. It fell in a fire and was recast in 1654, being increased to the astonishing weight of 288,000 pounds. This was too vast a weight to be taken up to the top of the tower, and it was sustained by a frame at the foot of it. In 1706 it fell in another fire, and was broken into fragments, which lay there on the ground about thirty years. It was recast in 1738, and four years afterward a piece was knocked out of the side of it, and it has been standing here on the ground more than a century. It weighs 444,000 pounds! In the thickest part it is two feet through. It has relief pictures on it of the Emperor and Empress, of the Savior and the Virgin Mary and the Evangelists.

Ascending the Ivan tower we find on three successive stories bells to the number of thirty-four. Some of these are of a size to fill one with astonishment had he not seen the giant below. The largest is on the first story above the chapel, and weighs more than sixty tons. It swings freely and is easily rung. I smote it with the palm of my hand, supposing that such a blow could not produce the slightest vibration in such a mighty mass of iron; but it rung out as a clear and startling as if a spirit within had responded to my knock without. Two bells are of solid silver, and their tones are exquisitely soft, liquid and pure. It was exciting to go from one to another and strike them with their tongues, or with your hand, and catch the variety and richness of their several melodies.

The chapel below is dedicated to the patron saint of all ladies about to be married, and it may be readily believed that the bell that gives expression to their prayers will have, at least to their ears, the sweetest tone of all the bells in Moscow.

I had come down from the Kremlin to my lodgings at Billot's, and, wearied with the wandering of the day, was lying on the bed and looking out on the city. It is just before sunset, and the day has been oppressively warm. A delicious glow from the gorgeous west is bathing all the domes and roofs, with splendid colors, and silence is stealing in with the setting sun upon the crowded town. It is the eve of one of their most holy festivals of the church. One vast church edifice is directly in view of my window, and but a short way off.

As I lie musing, from the this church at hand comes the softest, sweetest tone of an evening bell. Another tone responds. A third is heard. The Ivan tower on the height of the Kremlin utters his tremendious voice, like the voice of many waters. And all the churches and towers over the whole city, four hundred bells and more, in concert, in harmony, "with notes almost divine," lift up their voices in an anthem of praise, such as I never thought to hear with mortal ears; waves of melody; an ocean of music, deep, rolling, heaving, changing, swelling, sinking, rising, sounding overwhelming, exalting.

I had heard the great organs of Europe, but they were tame and trifling compared with this. The anthem of nature at Niagara is familiar to my ear, but its thunder is one great monotone. The music of Moscow's bells is above and beyond them all. It is the voice of the people. It utters the emotions of millions of loving, beating, longing hearts, not enlightened, perhaps, like yours, but all crying out to the Great Father, in these solemn and inspiring tones, as if these tongues had voices to cry: Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, Heaven and earth are full of Thy Glory!"

A Hint to Lady Skaters.

An exchange has the following: If ladies and misses who can skate a little, and others who are just attempting, will read this, we are sure it will be of benefit to them, as it is prompted by observations and gleanings. New beginners always raise the heel of the skate off the ice first, and then scratch back with the toes as a propelling motion, which, indeed, is not a graceful movement. Now, if all those so skating will for a moment notice that those who raise the skate from the ice either even or the heel last, they will see in a moment what a gracefull glide ahead is given them, and is the real foundation for pretty skating.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

Description of the Locality Where the Seals are Found—How the Animals are Taken—New London Sends the First Vessel there from the Atlantic Coast.

[From the Hartford Courant, Dec. 30.]

New London claims the honor of having sent the first vessel from the Atlantic coast to the waters of Alaska to engage in the fur seal business. This vessel was the bark Peru, E. Morgan, master, owned by Williams & Haven, of that city. Captain Morgan has recently returned home, overland, from San Francisco, and gives an interesting account of his operations and a description of the locality where the fur seals are found. He joined the ship at the Sandwich islands in February last, proceeded via Sitka to the island where the seals resort, and arrived there on the 13th of April. Soon after he landed his men, with building material, provisions, salt and utensils, and hoisted for the first time the American flag on the island. The master hired some natives to assist, and made preparations for the summer's work. Needing more supplies the ship was sent back to Honolulu for additional provisions and lumber, which arrived later in the season. Some twelve or fourteen buildings for dwellings, stores and salt-houses were erected along the shores, and in due time the taking of skins commenced. The men employed in this work followed the old Russian rule of killing only the males, and removing these back from the beaches before despatching them, lest those coming in from the water should be alarmed and driven off by blood or carcases on the shores. The young seals, or pups, were never molested. The men report the antics of these little fellows, gathered in vast numbers learning to swim and fish, as very amusing

The Peru party met with strong rivalry and opposition in their work from the employees of a San Francisco concern, who, having bought out the stock of goods and vessels belonging to the old Russian American Fur Company, claimed to be their successors in the fur business of the territory. They tried almost every means of annoyance, but soon found that our New England seamen were not to be coaxed or driven away.

The islands known for many years as the home of the fur seal are two in number, and are situated inside or north of the Fox or Alatian Islands, about forty miles apart and 200 or 300 miles from any other land. They are triangular in shape, the largest about twenty miles long, east and west, the other about two-thirds the size. The soil is sandy, with underlying clay and rocks; some prominent hills, with low places and ponds between. Along the shore are sand beaches, with cliffs and protecting ledges of rocks, on which the ocean surf constantly breaks. No harbor affording good security is found at either island. Strong winds from almost every quarter are prevalent, and during the summer fog and rain are very common, induced by vast quantities of ice that come floating down from the northern seas. In winter the cold northern winds make the climate extremely cold and inhospitable. No trees or shrubs of any kind are found; a rank grass, some vines producing berries and a profusion of flowers are the sole vegetable products. Of animals, sea lions, walrus, foxes, ducks and fish, comprise the list. About 100 families of the native Alutes live upon these islands, and derive their subsistence from the products of the land and sea. They are an active and hardy race, peaceably disposed, resembling somewhat the Esquimaux, but more intelligent. They live in huts or caves, speak the Alutian or Russian languages, and have been employed for many years in the taking and curing of the fur seal skins. The seals are found at these islands only in the summer season. They begin to arrive in April or May, and continue to come and go during the summer occupying the shores, often coming up the bluffs to a considerable height. Their number is legion. The young are brought forth during the months of June and July, the mothers sucking them for nearly two months, when they can provide for themselves. Later in the season all the old seals shed their coats of hair. As soon as this is renewed they begin to migrate, and before winter sets in the whole herd have departed on their annual voyage to sea, not to return until the next spring.

The bark Peru is believed to be the only vessel on this side of the continent that has been sent to engage in the fur business in our new possessions. There were, in fact, but few vessels at the seal islands this year, all of them, except the Peru and one other, combining to work together, thus obtaining a large number of skins. The merchants and masters of New London engaged in the whaling business have always been found foremost in every sea to discover and fish on new grounds for the pursuit of their game, and the adventure of the bark Peru in a new trade shows that the past reputation of that port for marine enterprises is not likely to die out.

The last of September the Peru took off her catch of skins, left a part of her crew to remain through the winter, carried some of the natives employed during the summer to their homes in Kodiac and proceeded thence to Honolulu, where she arrived November 1 with a valuable cargo. We congratulate her owners on the success attending their enterprise and hope they may continue the business more successfully in the future; that others may engage in it, and thus develop an interest which is one of the most important of our newly acquired possessions.

Concentrated Snobbism.

A letter writer states if we shrug our shoulders at the weakness of our cousins over the water, what have we to say to the public sentiment at home which tolerates such Jenkinism as this? A lady who happens to be the wife of a gentleman who happens to be President-elect chooses to attend divine service. A scribbler ascertains the momentous fact, and rushes frantically into the sanctuary, pencil and note book in hand, and proceeds to take an inventory of her wardrobe. The list of clothes being completed, this sweet-scented representative of American journalism goes back to his garret and from thence announces to a gaping universe that "Mrs. Grant wore a black velvet bonnet, with satin strings," also that her dress "was of very excellent quality, and capable of standing alone," also, that "she wore a black basque, trimmed with point lace, and buttoned Polish gaiters." Then we are told what "Miss Grant" wore, and what the coachman wore, and what the horse which the coachman drove wore; and how the leathern raiment of these animals was "brought through from New York." We do not know that our court Jenkins could do much more than this unless he informed us whether "Mrs. Grant" used silk stockings or balbriggans, where she bought her gloves and handkerchiefs, what children "Miss Grant" played with the day previous, and what kind of candy she liked best, what beer-house the coachman frequents, and how many quarts of oats the imperial steeds devour.

TENNYSON AT HOME.

Drinking, Smoking, and Reading His Own Poetry.

[From a Private Letter Published in the Citizen.]

We crossed the Cowes and took a fly to Farringford, distant twelve miles; a glorious drive across the Isles of Wight, between lvied hedges and past gardens of laurel and laurustinus. I found Farringford wondefully improved; the little park is a little gem of gardening art. The magnificent Roman ilexes in front of the house are finer than any I saw in Italy. We arrived about three o'clock, and were ushered into the drawing room. The house has been refurnished and a great many pictures and statues added since I was there. In a minute in came Tennyson, cordial as an old friend, followed by his wife, as sweet as ever, but feebler and older looking. In Tennyson himself I could see no particular change. We walked through the park and garden; then he and I went up on the downs and walked for miles along the chalk cliffs above the sea.

He showed me all his newly acquired territory—among the rest a great stretch of wheat fields bought for him by Enoch Arden. We dined at six in a quaint room hung by pictures, and then went into a drawing-room for dessert. Tennyson and I retired to his study at the top of the house, lit pipes and talked of poetry. He asked me if I could read his "Boadicea?" I thought I could. "Read it and let me see," said he. "I would hear you read it," I answered. Thereupon he did so, chanting the lumbering lines with great unction. I spoke of the idyll of "Guinivere" as being perhaps his finest poem, and said that I could not read it aloud without my voice failing me at certain passages." "Why, I can read it and keep my voice," he exclaimed triumphantly.

This I doubted, and he agreed to try, after we went down. But the first thing he did was to produce a magnum of wonderful sherry, thirty years old, which had been sent him by a poetic wine dealer. Such wine I never tasted. "It was meant to be drunk by Cleopatra or Cathrine of Russia," said Tennyson. We had two glasses apiece, when he said, "to-night you shall help me to drink one of the few bottles of my Waterloo—1815. We will make a night of it." The bottle was brought, and after another glass all round Tennyson took up the "Idylls of the King." His reading is a strange, monotonous chant, with unexpected falling inflections, which I cannot describe, but can imitate exactly. It is very impressive; in spite of myself I became very much excited as he went on.

Finally, when Arthur forgives the Queen, Tennyson's voice fairly broke. I found tears on my cheeks, and —— and Mrs. Tennyson were crying on either side of me. He made an effort, and went on to the end, closing grandly. "How can you say," I asked (referring to previous conversation,) "that you have no surety of permanent fame? This poem will only die with the language in which it is written." Mrs. Tennyson started up from her couch. "It is true!" she exclaimed; "I have told Alfred the same thing!" After that we had more sherry—in fact finished the Waterloo bottle; then went up to the garret to smoke and talk. Tennyson read the "Hylas" of Theocritus, in Greek; his own "Northern Farmer," and Andrew Marvell's "Coy Mistress." We parted at 2 o'clock.

The Children's Party at the White House.

The fashionable circles of Washington had a sensation on Tuesday evening, such as probably has never been enjoyed under any administration. A correspondent says:

The children of the White House entertained their little friends with a *soires dansantes*, and the occasion was one of the highest enjoyment to the juveniles. About a week ago the following invitation was sent to upward of three hundred children:

The children of the President's family request Master (or Miss)——'s company on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., at six o'clock. Dancing. R. S. V. P.

The reception of these invitations created quite a flutter among the little folks, and the greatest exertions were made by those who had not been honored with invitations to obtain them. The ladies of the Executive Mansion were considerably embarrassed by requests from grown people to be included among the invited, but as all the space afforded by the East Room was needed for the enjoyment of the children, of course the number of invitations was limited in number and confined exclusively to children. In sending forth the invitations the President's children showed themselves to be thoroughly Democratic; for the children of obscure parents were included with those belonging to the dignitaries of the nation. Promptly at six o'clock the carriages began to arrive. The happy little ones stepped out upon the carpet laid across the portico from the carriage to the door, filled with the most joyous expectancy. As the minutes rolled on the arrivals of carriages were more numerous, and the bustle and excitement increased. By seven o'clock quite a brilliant assemblage of juveniles filled the parlors. The President and his daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, mingled with the merry throng, and seemed to contemplate with great pleasure the happy faces with which they were surrounded. Those who were present this evening had the rare pleasure of beholding Mrs. Andrew Johnson, the wife of the President, who was drawn from her her favorite retirement by the prospect of sharing the happiness of the little ones. The only decoration of the East Room was the erection of a platform for the musicians which was covered with pink tarlatan and festooned with evergreens. At each corner stood a flower stand, containing beautiful boquets. The musicians were from the Marine band. At seven o'clock Professor Marini, dancing master, assisted by Mr. H. Bates, marshaled the children in the long hall and arranged them in couples, after which the grand promenade commenced, led by a son of Gen. Eastman and Miss Lilly Stover. The promenade was succeed in regular order by the following programme:

Second, quadrille, Faust; third, polka, Von Bilse; fourth, schottische, Wevereii; fifth, lanciers, Weingarten; sixth, gallop, John Strauss. Intermission. Seventh, waltz, (Village Swallows), Strauss; eighth, basket quadrille, Leimbrecht; ninth, Esmeralda, Newcomb; tenth, varsovienne, Dodworth; eleventh, lanciers, Weingarten; twelfth, polka redowa, Heimsmueller; thirtenth, galop, Strauss; fourteenth, quadrille, sociable, Strauss.

At the conclusion of the first part of the programme Miss Lilly McCallum, a little girl about five years old, danced the "Highland Fling," and acquitted herself very creditably. During the intermission the juveniles were ushered into the spacious state dining room, where a magnificent table, loaded down with cakes, fruits, confectionary and flowers, and splendidly decorated under the able management of stewart Thomas, awaited them. The happy party at once proceeded to do full justice to the good things provided, and for an hour that room contained the merriest throng that ever assembled around that festive board. The number of children present was about 150.

The Southern Colonies in Brazil—A Sorry Picture.

The Mobile *Tribune* prints an account of the experience of an Alabamian, James J. Selby, who went to Brazil in 1867 and has just returned: "Mr. Selby landed first a Rio and took passage from there for Para, in the government steamer, for the purpose of joining the colonists who went from Mobile under the guidance of Major Hastings, and had settled some distance up the Amazon. The Brazilian government had pledged itself to transport American emigrants to any part of Brazil where they might wish to settle. The experience of Mr. Selby of the manner in which that pledge was kept was anything but gratifying. After great trouble and numerous delays he secured a ticket and went on board the steamer. During the passage, which lasted twenty days, he was night and day in the open air, and afforded no shelter from sun or rain. He was furnished two meals a day of farina, which were served in a huge basin set out upon the deck for the accommodation of the deck passengers.

"The colonists who went out with Hastings were promised supplies for six months or their equivalent in money, with which to purchase supplies where they might deem prower. The official charged with furnishing the settlers with supplies is Vice President of the province of Para. With the money he had received from the government for the purpose designated, he established a store on the bank of the river, filled it with the cheapest groceries he could obtain, and forced the settlers to buy from him at the highest cash price, or starve. The settlement is distant from the river about eight miles; a sandy desert without shade intervening; and once there the settlers had to trade under a tropical sun, bearing on their backs the poor but costly groceries supplied by the enterprising Pisto. Delicate women from Alabama had often to perform that fearful task.

"Of the families that went out with Hastings only four remain at the settlement, the rest having gone to Paris, as a first step toward getting back home. Those that remain are the following: Vaugn, Mendenhall, Steel and Emmett. While the Hastings colony has been reduced to a remnant, all the other American colonies have been utterly broken up; the colonists coming in as best they could to the nearest seaports; generally in an absolutely destitute condition."

The Alarm in Paris Three Weeks Ago.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes under date of December 11:

"A number of very curious details respecting what 'might' have happened on the 3d of December, have come to hand. I learn, on the one hand, from a trustworthy source, that a number of foreign families, chiefly American, left Paris for Brussels, on the 1st inst., anticipating a disturbance and a collision between the troops and the people. On the other hand, a correspondent of the *Independance Belge* asserts that orders had been given to the soldiers to use their arms in the event of their encountering the least resistance. Another correspondent of the same paper states that the troops assembled at the camp of Chalons had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start, and adds that forty rounds of ball cartridge had been distributed to each man. Of one fact there is unfortunately no doubt. Some fifty or sixty thousand men were held in readiness to act, and any attempt at riot would have been put down with much bloodshed. But the details given by the *Independance* are not true. The troops in the garrison of Paris, and, unless I very greatly mistake, in every garrison in the world, have always a supply of ammunition in their pouches; and I may assure you that no extra distribution was made in the anticipation of a Bandin manifestion. As for troops collected at Chalons, this is pure fancy. There is one regiment there this year, as in previous years, whose duties are confined to keeping the huts in repair, and cultivating the kitchen garden which supply them with fresh vegetables, and that regiment received no orders whatever.

"The Home Secretary was the victim of what the Yankees call a "scare," and on his representations the Minister of War was prevailed upon to hold the troops in readiness to march from six A. M. to six P. M.; but at the same time, well knowing what fearful consequences an accidental collision might have caused, gave imperative orders that not a man was to move without a written order from himself."

Recipe for Chilblains.

Alum, half a pound; water two quarts. Dissolve the alum in the water, first having it coarsely powdered, as this will hasten the process of solution. It may be put at once into cold water, and left to stand until it is dissolved, or the water may be heated as soon as the alum is put into it, stirring the mixture in the meantime. When it has become so hot that it only can be borne for an instant by the hand, it is ready for use. The feet must now be dipped in and taken out of the bath repeatedly until it becomes cool enough to allow them to remain. Let the feet soak until the water begins to feel cool to the hand, then take them out and allow them to get dry without wiping them. The feet should be washed in warm water before using the bath. The mixture may be kept in a jug or bottle where it will not freeze, and can be used repeatedly for an indefinite length of time. As a rule, one application is sufficient for the time being, if not, then it is best to repeat it after twenty-four hours intervening. Although not a sure preventive of future attacks of the trouble when exposed to the causes which produce it, still in many instances it seems to go far towards the desirable result.

A Curious Case of Absentmindedness.

A few days ago a youth sitting in a Camp street car, in close proximity to an elderly gentleman of respectable appearance, to guard against the unpleasant consequences of an incipient catarrh, put his hand, (as he supposed) into a side pocket of his overcoat, and drew out a pocket handkerchief and wiped his nose, and then replaced it in the pocket from which it was taken. "Young gentleman," remarked the elderly party at his side to the youth, in a voice unpleasantly distinct to everybody in the car, "that is the most infernally impudent trick that I ever saw perpetrated!" "What, saw!" exclaimed the astonished youth. "I say, sir," said the old gentleman, with increasing irateness, "that taking another person's handkerchief from his pocket and wiping your nose with it, and then putting it back without so much as saying, by your leave, is the d—dest piece of impudence I ever experienced!" Light immediately beamed upon the mind of the astonished youth, who, in view of the increasing tempestuousness of his neighbor, incontinently left his seat and retreated from the car in the midst of a shout of merriment from the remaining passengers—*N. O. Crescent.*

R. M. Brimmer was robbed of $1,000 at noon yesterday, while standing at the door of the First National Bank of Cincinnati. The robber, named Lewis, was arrested and the money recovered.

VARIETIES.

—Rosa Bonheur is painting a group of dogs for the Czar. She makes $16,000 a year.

—When a hog is found at large in the streets of Charleston, he is killed and his carcass distributed to the poor.

—The Parepa-Rosa troupe made $78,000, gold by fifty-one performances in San Francisco.

—It is stated that the white of an egg, given in sweetened water is an infallible cure for croup.

—The first strawberries of the season made their appearance in the New Orleans market last week, selling at $3 the baskes.

—The New Orleans campaign club of "Seymour Knights" has organized permanently as the "Seymour Knights' Benevolent Association."

—Three boys in Sheffield, England, have been sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for torturing a cat. They covered it with naptha and set it on fire.

Joshua Sharp and Richard Taylor, two young men of Sharpsburg, Kentucky, quarrelled in a bar-room on Christmas Eve, and simultaneously shot each other dead.

—The leading saloon keepers of New York now propose to have all the liquor that they buy analyzed, so that they may not sell adulterated or poisonous liquors.

—A Savannah paper says that Alexander H. Stevens has been offered $25,000, for his first volume of "The War Among the States" and that the second volume is rapidly approaching completion.

—On and after January, 1869, all editors scholmasters, and ministers of the Gospel will be passed free of charge over the Lehigh Valley railroad, upon showing their certificates of office.

—George Holmes, a negro, was executed at Tarbora, N. C., on Friday, for the murder of Nathan King in 1867. He made a full confession of the crime, and of a number of others which he had committed.

—At a wedding near Ottowa, in Canada, the bride's cake was eight feet high and twelve feet broad at the base. It was baked in sections, piled up in pyramidal form, and then covered with frosting so as to look like one solid mass of toothsome goodness.

—The uniform of the Ku-Klux is evidently got up with the idea of "making your flesh creep." It is a black serge gown, with hood striped in white and yellow, ornamented with skull and cross-bones and a heart pierced with a dagger.

—Ex-Governor Morehead was residing on his plantation in Washington county, Mississippi, when he died. It seems that his cotton gin caught fire, and when told of it, he rushed out of the house and from disease of the heart or other sudden cause, fell dead.

—Cattle over a year old which have not been marked or branded, are everybody's property in Texas, and, like Cain, may be killed by any one who meets them. The San Antonio market is stocked with hides taken from cattle without marks.

—A conductor on the Eastern railroad, who lives in Gloucester, Mass., was recently awakened from a sound sleep in church, and with his secular twang called out—"Beverly! change cars for Gloucester, Manchester and Beverly Farms!" The effect upon the congregation may be imagined.

—The police of Millewaukie lately broke up a gang of boys, aged from 13 to 14 years, connected with some of the best families in the city, who had fitted up a former hog pen for quarters, and passed their evenings playing cards, drinking whisky and smoking black clay pipes.

—A scholar was turned out of a public school in Sutton, Massachusetts, the other day, because he was "too old." He is over 48, and has a family of grown up children. He was ambitious, he said, to "ketch up with his boys and gals."

—A correspondent cautions the public against those parties who advertise to send a music-box that will play eight tunes, for one dollar. He sent for one and received "a child's toy that can be purchased anywhere for twenty-five cents."

—A young lady who teaches music in an academy in Western New York, sent an order to a publisher, recently, in which she had spelt the words very badly. She apologized by adding a proscript as follows: "You must exkews this letter, as I pla bi noat, but spell bi ear."

Du Page county, Illinois, has long been the scene of iniernal conflict in regard to the situation of the country seat. There are two contestants for the honor and profits—Naperville and Wheaton. The inhabitants of Wheaton recently formed themselves into a vigilance committee, went over to Naperville and captured all the county records, and have them now under guard at Wheaton.

—A German linguist, Professor Carl Norman, of Munich, it is stated, has discovered from the Chinese year-books that a company of Buddhist priests entered the continent of America via Alaska, a thousand years before Columbus, and explored thoroughly and intelligently the Pacific borders, penetrating into the Aztec territory or the "land of Fusung," so called after the Chinese name of the Mexican aloe.

—Mr. Frank Burkley, a German residing in New Albany, Indiana, was kidnapped by two men in that city about ten days ago. He was blindfolded, put in a wagon and driven to a house, where he was robbed and kept for a week in a room without windows. He was fed during his confinement, but not allowed a fire. Finally he was put in a wagon as before, driven to a point near New Albany, and turned loose, with strict directions never to mention the affair to any one, or else they would hunt him up again.

—During the great rush os travel in California, the Panama and San Francisco steamers were always densely crowded. On one occasion, says a correspondent, a party of travelers, bent on the game of "old sledge," used the broad stomach of a very fleshy fellow passenger, asleep on the cabin floor, in lieu of a table. The sleeper snored on for several hours, unconscious of his persbnal utility, until one of the party became suddenly excited and brought his hand down upon the "table" with fearful emphasis, when the stranger opened his eyes, saw what was going on, and said: "All right boys—go on with the game; but I would like to turn over."

—One of the most delicate witticisms uttered by Rossini on his death bed is the following. It is charcteristic of the affectionate relation prevaling between him and his wife: "What is the difference between you and a clock" said the sick maestro to his faithful wife and nurse, when she had just told him what time it was, and as Madame Rossini said she was unable to solve the riddle, her husband told her the solution; "The clock indicates the hours to me and you cause me to forget them." Certainly a *mot* of which every tender bridegroom might be proud.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic voters are requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate meetings on

SATURDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY, 1869,

In the Townships from 3 to 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock, to select two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention at the Court House, on

TUESDAY, the 26th of JANUARY,

at 11 o'clock, to elect eight delegates to meet in State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, &c. By order of the Committee.

THOS. J. KEENAN, Chairman.

dec28

"THE WORLD" NEWSPAPER.

Encouraged by the variable and volatile character of the *World*, and thinking, with verdant innocence, that the conductors of that newspaper only needed a flattering invitation to come out "flat-footed" for Republicanism, the Boston *Evening Transcript* has besought the *World* to do that thing. Nor is the Boston tea-and-toast organ of petticoat Radicalism so very far out of he way in its suggestions as many might suppose. The *Transcript* is edited with much feminine ability, (albeit the editors do not wear crinoline) and it possesses the gift, appropriate to such a paper, of quick perception; therefore it knows what would be the just and proper thing for the *World* to do. So, after administering much of the "honey of Hybla" to this bold and fearless Democratic(?) organ it goes on in the most mournful fashion to show how grieved it is that the *World* is not an outright Radical organ, or "independent," at least—like our *Chronicle*. The following extract will show how the *Transcript* suffers:

> Why does it [the *World*] formally defend what it cannot but really abhor? It is mortifying to find a journal so rich as the *World* is in literary ability and political knowledge,—so good as a newspaper, so exceptionally strong in the intelligence and information of its foreign correspondents—*still consent to be the organ of a party which cares nothing for literature, political knowledge*, PERSONAL HONESTY, *or the ideas which are shaping the facts of the time.* As an independent paper it would have no limitation on its thinking; certainly it would possess ten times more influence than it now exerts as a party organ.

Now one would think that if the *World* was sincerely devoted to the Democratic party, and really did desire Democratic ideas to prevail, it would rebuke the infamous and libelous matter here poured out upon a party of which it claims to be the organ. But no denial of the charges that the Democratic party "cares nothing for literature," cares nothing for political knowledge" nor for "POLITICAL HONESTY," appears in this precious "organ" of the Democracy. With the political vanity of the peacock, the *World* goes on to *admit* the soft impeachment of the *Transcript*,—yes, it *is* a great newspaper—it prints everything—it is read by everybody—Democrats and Radicals alike—and it sneers most contemptuously at men and newspapers who are Democratic and nothing else. It puts on coquetish airs, and, like an airy damsel who has really been long engaged, but has not admitted the fact, it is still open to offers, but will not, as yet, change its free and untrammeled condition.

Now we cannot see that the *World* brings to the Democratic party anything like the influence and benefits that it derives from the accepted fact that it is a Democratic organ. It intimates that myriads of Radicals support and read it; who, if they did not take the *World*, would not take a sound Democratic paper. This may be true, for those who take the *World* may, like the Boston *Transcript*, be hoping each day to see it abandon the Democratic party altogether. But, we suggest to this self-satisfied *World*, that if Democracy, pure and simple, had no better exponents and defenders than itself, there would soon be no Democratic party, for unfaithful shepherds, such as it is, to fleece and to sacrifice. And we venture the opinion, that if it had to live on its present Radical support, it could not survive sixty days. The Democratic organization owes its vitality to men who never read the *World*, and to newspapers in the twenty-five hundred counties of the Union, who seek no favors, and ask no approbation such as the Boston *Transcript* laivshes on the *World*, and which it seems to love so much.

We agree with the *Transcript* in one thing, we should like the *World* better if it were not *quite* so Democratic. If, for instance, it could consent to be about as Democratic as the *Herald* is Radical, that would suit better. We know some good Democrats who will not subscribe to the *World* now, who would be glad to take it as a *newspaper*, if it were entirely *independent* of the Democratic party. If it never would insist, as a party organ, on having party official patronage, and if its publisher would never reach for party nominations for office—for instance, the office of Mayor of New York—we think its motives would look more blameless to many observers.

For milk-and-water Democrats the *World* may be a very consoling fact. The mental food it supplies may suit them very well—and we do not presume to say that it has not done the Democratic cause some service. But in this the *World* has served itself, first, last and all the time. That newspaper cannot be truly a Democratic organ who obtrusively plumes itself on its own merits, and replies nothing to deliberate charges tha the Democratic party is without "political knowledge," that it "cares nothing for literature," and that it is without "political honesty." Let the *World* accept the *Transcript's* hint, and become an "independent paper!"

We do not know of a better *newspaper* in this or any other country than the *World*. Many of its editorials are able, elegant, and we may add, unsurpassed—but is often most brilliant when it is most unsound. As a party paper its course is more calculated to unsettle than to hold firm the faith of those who rely on it as an exponent of Democratic doctrines. It is a meteor in the firmament of journalism—its flight is rapid and dazzling, and, we fear it must soon pass away—and we predict that the smallest and least of the party organs that twinkle like the smallest of the stars, will expound and declare Democratic opinions, long after the splendid career of the *World* shall be ended and its very history forgotten.

GENERAL CASS.

It is gratifying to the friends of General CASS, who abound in the ranks of the Democracy in the western part of Pennsylvania, where he resides and where he is personally known to so many, to observe that the estimable qualities on which his popularity here is based, are becoming known throughout the State and securing a very extensive concurrence in favor of his nomination for Governor. We have, heretofore quoted evidences of this growing appreciation, and in addition thereto, copy the following from the last Clearfield *Republican*:

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT GOVERNOR?

This question seems to trouble many of our Democratic exchanges. Were the nomination confided to us we would soon settle it. To our mind, no man in the western part of the State commands more respect and influence, or possesses more executive ability, than Hon. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh. He possesses every characteristic necessary to make a good Governor, and behaved himself much better during the war than some of those now spoken of. He deserves the support of all true Democrats. In a letter addressed to the Democrats of Washington county, in 1863, he said:

"I have come to look with almost as much solicitude upon the action of the Democratic party in its primary meetings as for the result of our conflict in arms; for the reason that it is now clear that the perpetuity of our present form of government rests upon the patriotism, intelligence, forbearance, and consistent course of action of the Democratic party. The Jacobins and Radicals who are the leading spirits of the political party in power seem quite as intent on destroying our civil rights as in whipping the rebels into subjection. It is our duty to insist on the preservation intact of the form of government established in 1789, and that the territorial limits of the nation shall never be diminished. To attain this end, we must see that the government is not allowed to fall to pieces. We must hold the executive agents of the government to their duty, until we can, by means of the ballot box, put in their stead those who will administer the government as it was formed by our ancestors."

These gospel truths were uttered when it was dangerous to tell the truth. Hence, if we find a man bold enough to stand up and defend the Democratic land marks in "war times," he will certainly uphold them in time of peace.

Let the next Democratic State Convention nominate Gen. Cass, and the question will soon be settled as to who will be the next Governor. Elect him, and there will be something in the Gubernatorial chair that has not been found for eleven years—brains and energy.

ECONOMY.

The following proposition was offered in the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature on Monday last:

LANCASTER, January 4.

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:—We propose to enter into a contract for the sum of $2,500 to execute all the work of pasting and folding the Legislative Record, executive documents, and all other matter usually done by the pasters and folders. We are ready to give bond, with approved security, in any reasonable sum for the prompt and faithful execution of said work, should the proposition be accepted. Having made a similar proposition to the House to do its pasting and folding for five thousand dollars, we propose to modify our proposal in case of acceptance, so as to do all of the said work for both houses for seven thousand dollars. The cost of pasting and folding of the House alone last session was over $37,-000. Respectfully submitted,

E. H. RAUCH,
T. B. COCHRAN,

Doing business as Rauch & Cochran.

This proposition was tabled, on the ground that there was no law authorizing such a system of doing business. Messrs. Billingfelt and Fisher, of Lancaster, were its only supporters. Senator Billingfelt is determined to introduce a joint resolution into the Senate at an early day embracing the system proposed by Rauch & Cochran.

Of course it was tabled. It was a piece of sheer impudence on the part of two gentlemen to offer to save the State $30,000 and take away some fat places filled by partisans. Let the taxpayers of the State note this, they will see how determined and systematic is the swindling. The men who offer to do the work are responsible, and will give bonds for the faithful performance of the work, and make handsomely at that.

THE Grand Jury has dismissed the case against Surratt, on the ground that the President's Amnesty Proclamation pardons him of all past treason, and of all offences against the government.

HOW THE RADICALS MAINTAIN GOOD FAITH.

The inaugural address of the new Speaker of the State Senate, which we published yesterday, contains some of the current Radical assumptions about the decisions of the election, assertions of facts that are not facts, and sophistries showing that a prolonged rule of that party will produce a golden age. He thinks the defeat of the Democratic party prevented great calamities from coming upon the country, which is a little remarkable considering that Doctor WILMER WORTHINGTON, in by gone times, has been elected to the House of Representatives by Democrats, and deported himself as a member of that body, by association, by votes, by profession, by speeches and by every evidence a men can give of ardent devotion to principles, as a sincere and honest Democrat.

He attributes the late victory to "the approving smiles of a just Omnipotence who crowned the Radical labors with triumphant success," and asserts it was "in harmony with the wishes of a large majority of the people." The facts that the majority was greatly reduced since 1864, and that there were enough citizens disfranchised by unconstitutional laws to have largely overcome all the Radical majorities combined with all the negroes, did not come within the scope of his delectable views. He is an amiable, dapper little gentleman, and takes things by the smooth handle. Hence he slurs disagreeable facts and shows only the gilded side of affairs.

In the same genial spirit, this excellent gentleman asserts most emphatically and dogmatically, challenging contradiction with great boldness and perfect security, that the election has decided "that the American people will require the National Government to maintain, with the most inflexible fidelity, the national faith." This was a bold assertion in the face of the fact that there was no party, and no faction, and no individual that ever advocated anything adverse to the strict preservation of the public faith.

As if this were not sufficient to show redoubtable courage, he displays positive termerity in asserting—"American people, educated and living under the benign influence of a higher Christian civilization, can never bring themselves to sanction the repudiation of an honest debt." This is certainly very fine and very risky to utter from the State House at Harrisburg—what nobody ever disputed.

Further, this recondite and good man, distinctly says, and he dont seem to care who hears him, that the redemption of every promise to pay made by the public is a solemn obligation that cannot be disregarded with impunity. How happy are we, and how happy must everybody be, to agree with this grave Senator, worthily installed in the Speakers chair, when like another SOLON, or SOCRATES, he utters the profoundest maxims in government, laws, morals and social philosophy!

There is one small matter upon which we wish he had been a little more outspoken; and that is, as to what he means by paying in good faith—whether in gold, for which the bonds do not call, or in greenbacks, for which the bonds were given and in which the understanding was, they were to be paid. As justice, equity and good faith require no more, we infer that this is what the honorable Mr. WORTHINGTON means, unless he explicitly avers and asserts that he means something else.

His party disavowed the requirements, not only of good faith, but of the lowest order of common honesty, by repudiating the bonds of the State, given for borrowed gold, paying the interest thereon in greenbacks, and converting the principal into obligations to pay the same. This being the case, and the entire compulsory process by which it was accomplished, having met the approbation of this same upright and high-minded Speaker, we are confident that he means, in relation to the Federal indebtedness, that it shall be paid according to the letter and spirit of the laws authorizing its creation, as it will involve no breach of faith, and will repair, in some degree, the injustice so scandalously done to the State creditors.

JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, is thought to have the inside track for Senator. It this is so, J. EDGAR THOMSON has given him his influence, which we suspected some time ago. There is nothing like being a renegade Democrat to get favor from Republicans. CAMERON, FORNEY, MOORHEAD, SCOTT, and many others who have enjoyed the sop for years, are specimens. Have Republicans no man who has been a consistent opponent of Democracy all his life that is fit in any way for place?

IT is reported that Gov. GEARY is in a huff about the bad faith of newspapers in relation to his message last year. The bad faith was on the part of his own party papers, publishing the important paper in advance of its delivery. It affected the price of gold considerably in New York, and was the cause of a financial flutter for some days. He is determined this state of affairs shall not happen again.

THE special presentment of the Grand Jury, which we published the other day, deserves the immediate attention of the County Commissioners. The want of room in the present Court House is felt by all who have any business to enact there. The want of security of papers, which cannot be measured by any money value, as they cannot be duplicated, and touch the interests of every tax-payer in the county—the filthy manner in which every department is kept suggests instant attention.

The whole internal arrangement of the Court House is a blunder, and its erection was a bad job in the first place. Better dispose of it for a Custom House and United States Court Room and put up a decent building elsewhere. Perhaps next year Allegheny will consent to be consolidated and give room on one of the Commons for a creditable Court House, which can be built for a sum not exceeding the price to be paid for our new City Hall.

This is the age of improvement, and the crust having been broken, old fogys must stand aside for Young America. Give us a new Court House and a new tax.

WE intimated some time ago, that a prominent Pittsburgh Banker and Republican politician, would succeed to the seals of the Pennsylvania Treasury. This means ROBERT W. MACKEY, Esq., of the Allegheny Bank. SIMON CAMERON, always sagacious in the choice of his friends, "gave him his promise true," long ago, and rewards him now when he has the chance. If ROBERT succeeds next Monday, in going through, his political friends here believe he will administer the affairs of the office with as much skill and intelligence as any man who has preceded him, of his way of political thinking.

WE have before us the Sixth Annual Report of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, for 1868. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and DEAN SWIFT added—"If you like the security, down with the dust," in a charity sermon he once preached. We presume the Pittsburgh Association would overlook the occurrence of the remark, if it were literally complied with.

Mrs. LEVI WADE presents, as she always does, a clear and comprehensive report of the past year's proceedings. We earnestly and sincerely join with her concluding remarks:

> The Managers are now ready to commence their winter's work, provided they can have the means to work with. In consideration of the immense amount of labor performed by them, surely *no one* will be so unreasonable as to think they ought, in addition, to assume the responsibility of collecting, which they have, in a great measure, been compelled to do for some time past—notwithstanding their pledge from the gentlemen, in the formation of the Association, to *do all the collecting, if the ladies would do the work.* The ladies have done, and are willing to do their part, and, if the gentlemen will do theirs, we may still have "THE PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR."

PHILADELPHIA has not much to complain of at the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad managers. It was recently shown in a debate in her City Councils that the dividends of the stock of the road held by the city netted $140,000 above six per cent. interest on the sum invested.—*Gazette.*

Allegheny county would have profited largely by the million of dollars worth of stock held in the above road, except for the advice of TOM WILLIAMS to get rid of it at any price. He is now one of the leading men of the county in favor of having 5-20 bonds paid in full. He would have a man tried for treason who would talk of compromising with bondholders for what they paid for them.

DOES any sane man suppose SIMON CAMERON, who manages the Republican party, who has made the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and controls all the committees—who designated JOHN SCOTT as U. S. Senator, and R. W. MACKEY as State Treasurer, will ever consent to ANDREW G. CURTIN holding a Cabinet appointment or any other position under GRANT? Not much. Whoever wants place, let him make his peace with SIMON.

Poverty of Ex-Confederate Officers.

The Galveston *Civilian* recently intimated in an article headed "New Orleans Loafers" that many ex-Confederate naval and army officers in that city have resorted to very low means of livilihood, in the absence of better employment—"running" for gambling houses, and similar pursuits. A writer in the New Orleans *Picayune* indignantly denies the charge, but says that this class of men have been almost entirely neglected by the Southern public, and left to support large families as best they could. This, he says, is peculiarly painful in the case of those naval officers who were brought up in the United States service, and left their best interests to serve the Southern cause. They have, by a lifetime on the ocean, lost the opportunities for popularity and patronage on which business success very often depends. Buchanan, the hero of the Merrimac explosion, worked a small farm, laboring himself, the naval officer who saved Richmond when attacked by the Monitor and Galena, afterward kept a dairy in Mobile; and it has been a "familiar spectacle in the streets of New Orleans to see Confederate Major-Generals rolling boxes in their shirt sleeves."

—An infant child has been poisoned in Columbus, by putting a peice of green paper, in which candy had been wrapped, into its mouth.

Hon. William A. Wallace.

With the present session of the Legislature this distinguished gentleman will enter on his third term of service in the Senate. His constituents have shown their high appreciation of the ability and faithfulness with which he has served them, by an increased majority at each election. In addition to his public duties, he has sustained the labors of a constantly increasing practice. For four years he has held the responsible and onerous position of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—a rare but justly merited compliment.

It would be surprising, indeed, if, in the extensive intercourse of Mr. Wallace with the public men of the State, there were not a few to be found ready to indulge in censorious criticisms of the manner in which he has discharged his duties. But in regard to Mr. Wallace, the complaints are as infrequent as they are wholly undeserved. To the neglect of important private business demanding his attention, he has devoted himself, day and night, unselfishly and unwearidly to the success of the Democratic party, and he is as little responsible for the result in Pennsylvania as in Ohio and Indiana. The causes of defeat may be sought for in other quarters. In this case, as usual, the querulous and grumbling are inconsistent and incoherent.

Throughout his long term of public service, no one has been reckless enough to intimate that William A. Wallace ever permitted any selfish interest to control his course in the legislature, or ever make a departure from the high integrity which should actuate every representative of the people. His Radical foes who owned his ability, and found him panoplied in honesty against every assault on his official course, were compelled to descend to low vituperation and scurrility in their assaults, to make up for their utter want of truth. With the close of the political campaign, the unjust and unmanly abuse of which Mr. Wallace was the object, has ceased with the necessity for it, and its authors are ashamed that the desire to gain political capital betrayed them into defaming the character of an honorable citizen.—*Morning Patriot.*

Selecting Cows.

A Vermont stock raiser gives the following rules for selecting cows: First, I get a broadside view of the animal, at a distance of about two rods, as I have noticed for years that there was a great similiarity in the general proportion of all first-class milkers, being very small in girth just back of their forward legs, as compared with their girth just forward of their hips. I have never known a first class milker, of any breed not thus proportioned; so that if this form is wanting in an animal I have recommended to me, I do not care to look at her more, unless I want to breed for some other purpose than the dairy. For breeding oxen I should want a cow of reverse proportions, i. e., larger girth forward. I next feel the size of the milk veins, and trace them to their entrance into the chest, which, in superior cows, are large, admitting the ball of the larger finger; if divided, or subdivided, as is sometimes the case, I judge of the size of each orifice, as I care less for the size of the vein itself than the orifice. Next, examine by sight or touch the udder or bag, which must be capacious in order to hold much milk, with teats wide apart and free from large seed warts or sores of any kind. I then inquire how long she goes dry before calving, as I don't want a family cow to give milk less than forty-six weeks out of every fifty-two; also, as to the quality of the milk; and, to close, I milk her with my own hands."

Thaddeus Stevens and the Pacific Railroad.

The following letter reaches us without a signature, and would receive the fate accorded to most anonymous communications, but fotrho fact that we believe we recognize the handwriting to be that of a gentleman better and more widely acquainted with the politicians and the secret parts of the politics of his time than any other public man who has held no official position. Moreover, the intimation conveyed in his note corresponds in substance, though not precisely in the amount, with our own information upon the same subject—which, however, we are not at liberty to disclose:

To the Editor [of the World:

Sir: Will you call upon the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens to state under oath if there were not $100,000 Pacific Railroad bonds found among his assets, and not mentioned in his will? Mr Stevens' executors have the floor.—*World.*

—A story is told of the prevelence of etiquette in the French navy. A trader of Paris lately took passage at Toulon in a government vessel bound to Cochin China. When of Messina, he asked of the officer on duty to be allowed access to one of his trunks in order to get a change of linen. He thoughtlessly neglected, in so doing to, remove his hat. The officer tapped him on the head to remind him of the omission, which the trader resented by slapping the officer's face. He was at once put on a boat and landed at Messina under arrest, thence sent to Marseilles, and again to Toulon, where he was detained some time before an order for his release could be obtained. He intends to sue the Administration of the Marine for damages, refusing to receive back the passage money which was tendered him.

—A Boston paper says: Mr. P. S. Gilmore, the famous band-leader of Boston, is deep in the preparation of a monster vocal and instrumental concert that shall eclipse all the efforts of the world in a musical way. It is to take place on Boston Common, in June next, and will consist of an orchestra of one thousand instruments; the choruses to be given by ten thousand selected vocalists from all parts of the country. The choruses are to be supported by the basso of artillery, discharged by electricity. Mr. Gilmore has already secured 1,500 subscribers at $100 each, and is busy in securing members of the orchestra and chorus.

—During the recent election in England a voter in Willshire was applied to several times for his vote. This, however, he resolutely refused to give. "For," said he "directly after I voted last time, the price of bread rose, and I made up my mind from hat time that I'd never vote any more."

—Frank Musser, aged twelve years, residing in Marietta, chased a rabbit into a pile of boards in his father's lumber yard in that borough. And while engaged in trying to obtain the rabbit by some means upset the pile of lumber, which fell upon him, crushing the back part of the unfortunate boy's head and killing him instantly.

—Quincy, Illinois, has some very unscrupulous rogues. A farmer from Missouri drove into town the other day with a load of hogs, while waiting for his turn to unload, he went into a tavern near by for a drink; and returning soon afterwards found that some one had, in his absence, sold out his team, hogs and all, pocketed the proceeds and dissappeared.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 6.

SENATE.

Several Executive communications were received and referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the Department of Agriculture, so as to provide for the election of one person from each State familiar with the agricultural wants and interests of such State to occupy a semi-official position in the Department. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to pass laws to guard against fraudulent naturalization. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 15th of December, to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time:

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall hold, nor shall he receive a salary or compensation for performing the duties of more than one office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States, at the same time, whether such office or place be civil, military or naval, and any person holding any such office or place who shall accept or hold any other office, of trust or profit, under the constitution or laws of the United States, shall be deemed to have vacated the office or place which he held at the time of such acceptance.

The Senate took up the bill to promote the commerce between the States, &c., the air line railroad bill, which was read at length.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Committee had not thought it necessary to make a written report in favor of this bill, because a member of the House from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) had already made a report upon the subject, discussing fully the legal questions involved. The bill, he said, proposed the charter of three railroads; one from Washington to New York, one from Washington to Pittsburgh, and one from Washington to Cincinnati.

Mr. SHERMAN made an elaborate argument in favor of the air line railroad bill; showing first, the necessity for the new roads, and second, the right of Congress to authorize the construction of them, by virtue of its right to regulate commerce between the States. On his motion, it was then postponed until Monday next.

Mr. KELSEY asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of taking steps to secure the abrogation or modification of the treaty with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. ARNEL objected.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement as to the sales of gold by the Government, since the first of January, 1863.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Sue Murfey, of Decatur, Alabama, which was discussed, without action, until three o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. PAINE, the Secretary of War was instructed to communicate the number of men of the army now on duty in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, who were citizens or residents of the late rebel States during the rebellion, and how many were soldiers in the late rebel army.

Mr. POLAND presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont against any reciprocity treaty with Canada, and in reference to public lands.

Mr. ELLIOT introduced a bill to provide for cases of vacancy in the office of Collector of Customs. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Roots, of Arkansas, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Education.

Mr. STEVENS, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the Navy. The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Stevens, O'Neill and Kelly in favor of, and by Paine, Logan and Washburne, of Illinois, adversely. The latter opposing it because it provides for too many officers; twelve Medical Inspectors, with rank, pay and emoluments of Commodore, assimilated to the rank of Brigadier General in the army; eighteen Medical Directors, with the rank of Captain, assimilated to the rank of Colonel, etc. Before any action was taken the morning hour expired and the bill went over until to-morrow.

The SPEAKER submitted a request of Mr. Lawrence, Chairman of the Select Committee on the New York Election Frauds, now in session at New York, that the testimony may be printed as soon as it is written out. It was so ordered.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1870. Ordered printed and recommitted. The bill appropriates $15,273,-672, being $2,091,578 less than appropriated for this year. It comprises $7,000,000 for pay of the navy, and $450,000 for pay of the marine corps, the numerical strength of which it fixes at one thousand five hundred men, to be officered by one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Assistant Quartermaster, twelve Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants, and eighteen Second Lieutenants. The Sergeants, Corporals and Clerks are to be reduced two-fifths. The reduction of the officers and non commissioned officers are to be determined by the latter.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Pension appropriation bill, Mr. Allison in the chair.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois addressed it on government, economy, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE spoke at considerable length.

When he had concluded, Mr. WOOD said the House had always listened to the gentleman from Illinois with pleasure, but his remarks had now an additional importance in view of the supposed connection between that gentleman and the incoming administration, his speech might be deemed as an introductory message, laying the foundation for the policy of the next administration. He was certain that he spoke the sentiments of the minority of the House when he said that so far as Gen. Grant would faithfully initiate or carry out any reform the minority would give it its feeble support. The country wanted reform—not reform in speeches; not promises; not merely the curtailment of expenses, but measures that would produce harmony and the general pacification of the country

The Pension bill which appropriated $13,-150,000 was ordered to be reported to the House was subsequently reported and passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill was taken up.

Mr. BROOKS moved as an amendment to insert an appropriation for the mission to Rome, which after debate was rejected.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

ated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of these lands, it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that seminaries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge, seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent, and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means. Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the college attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of $318,500 (invested in United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent. bonds), payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to $25,642 78. The residue of the fund, $43,886 50, has been appropriated under the law, by the Board of Trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the College, in Centre county, for $8,000, one in Chester county for $17,750, and one in Indiana county for $18,136 50. The Board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodeled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session, and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaptation to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

MILITARY.

From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return of peace, has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State; more particularly in Philadelphia, where, by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization.

By a reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights.

The Adjutant General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursements in his department during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the Transportation Department, contracted during the war.

STATE AGENCY.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State, and their representatives, from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge. In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania at *one-half the fees* that are charged by any other private agency in Washington City. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

REGISTRY LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed known as the 'Registry Law,' the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, surpassing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law, or laws, that will accomplish the desired object, without being subject to the exceptionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by the subject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, then, should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote, be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed all should bow to it as the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; it is assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voter; not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8th, 1868; and in further compliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risks will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to ensurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania; and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, cannot be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand million.

In view of those facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in the matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The commissioners appointed by an act of the last session "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings sometime during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

DAMAGES BY RAIDS.

In accordance with an act of last session, providing for an investigation and adjudication of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion," a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the alloted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

STATE COAT OF ARMS.

Diligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could anywhere be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

A number of benevolent, charitable and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purpose to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which can not be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented.

Without legislative authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives, I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentlemen freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

STATISTICS.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufacture, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., might, with propriety and profit be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instill new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development. There is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contibuted appropriate to such a department, and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direction, the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to transfer all the right, title, interest and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the General Government, upon the completion of the same."

IN MEMORIAM.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

PARDONS.

The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been sixteen hundred and twenty three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over six and a half per cent. Of those pardons about five per cent. have been again brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be enabled to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugned, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their offenses, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily taught and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following named convicts, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued: Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, February 9, 1863; Newton Champion, December 1st, 1866; and Alfred Alexander and Henry Vaughn, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons, have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned or held in close confinement in the county jail during life. The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying upon the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify and demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutation of his sentence in the manner suggested.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communications. It will be my constant care and determination to co-operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been unusually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the principles of the party which sustained the Government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union, and the election to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by triumphant majorities forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles. Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of Northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their Northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and progress of Republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the Republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which if was conducted, its termination has happily met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our Government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this as in all other respects our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home Industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility; that for all our citizens, the children of the Commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest profection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain unirammelled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may at the same time, be such as will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening territories, and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor so to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Harrisburg, January 6, 1869.*

CHICAGO.

A Long Needed Reform to be Made—The Minnesota Senatorship—Railroad Intersection—Important Court Decision.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, January 6.—To prevent the recurrence of the numerous prize fights that have disgraced this vicinity, the city authorities will endeavor to obtain the passage, at the present session of the State Legislature, of an act modeled after the Ohio law, which imprisons for one year the principals of a premeditated prize fight, with an additional proviso empowering the arrest of persons training for a fight. The measure is certain to pass.

The thirty-three planing mills of Chicago last year handled about two hundred and twenty million feet of lumber.

A caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator is to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 14th inst. Wilkinson's friends are hopeful, but Ramsay's supporters deem his re-election certain.

The Desmoines Valley Railroad Company intend intersecting the Chicago and Northwestern railway fifty-six miles north of Desmoines by the fourth day of July next.

Judge Drummond of the United States District Court, gave an important decision to-day, respecting the Congressional Whisky Act of July 20th, 1867. For nearly three days an attorney who had devoted all his time, for five months, to the preparation of his argument, contended that nearly every provision of the act is unconstitutional. After an able review of the argument the Court decided that every single provision of the law accorded with the constitution, and dissolved the injunction to restrain the revenue officers from acting under its instruction.

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

MILITARY CHANGES.

SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

THE OGEECHEE TROUBLES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PTBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Following is the public debt statement on the first of January:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,635,350	00
Debt bearing currency interest	69,865,000	00
Matured debt not presented for payment	74,635,030	64
Debt bearing no interest	467,369,808	64
Total	$2,652,533,662	28
Amount in Treasury—		
Coin	$ 98,763,368	91
Currency	13,063,092	12
Total	$ 111,826,461	03
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,540,707,201	25

PERSONAL.

General Spinner is somewhat better but unable to resume official duties.

MILITARY CHANGES.

By direction of the Secretary of War Gen. Reynolds is relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas, and Gen. Canby assigned to that duty.

EXPENSES.

An official statement sent to the Senate shows a total cost of printing fractional currency to date is $1,355,348 or about one and thirty-six one hundredths per cent. of its value.

SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the course of his speech in the House to-day, said, after alluding to the election of General Grant: It is time that the representatives of the people were admonished that they are the servants of the people, and are paid by the people; that their constituents have confided to them the great trust of guarding their rights and protecting their interests; that their position and their power are to be used for the benefit of the people whom they represent, and not for their own benefit and the benefit of the lobbyists, the gamblers and the speculators who have come to Washington to make a raid upon the Treasury. The time has also come, in my judgment, when public men are to be held to a more strict accountability, to a more strict discharge of their duty; and when their actions will be scanned by a more critical eye. Much is expected of the new administration, and the public expectation will not be disappointed; but, as much as General Grant can do, and as much as he will do in his own sphere of action, it is idle to suppose that he can do everything that the country requires to be done to secure those reforms in the public service which are so imperatively demanded. As President, General Grant must have the earnest and cordial support of the other branches of the Government, particularly of the Legislative branch. The responsibilities of this Congress, so far as the next administration is concerned, are complete. The great masses of our constituents; the bone and sinew of our country; the men who have no schemes of plunder, and who desire only an honest administration of the Government; the men who fought the battles of the Republic and poured out their blood in its defense, require of us a decrease of our expenditures, and a reduction of taxation, regardless of the mysteries of finance. They see that our credit can be improved, the public faith vindicated, a return to specie payments made certain, a reduction of the interest on the public debt secured by keeping down the expenditures of the Government to the lowest possible point, and by the honest collection of the revenues. It is for Congress to keep down the expenditures, and it is for the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and that the revenues are collected; but it is for Congress to see, also, that they do not keep the fetters upon the limbs of the President, so as to render it impossible for him to faithfully execute the laws.

Mr. Washburne then details several items in the appropriation bill, and points to the stern necessity of curtailing the expenses of the Government, practicing economy, and raising the oppressive weight of debt from the shoulders of the masses.

THE OGEECHEE TROUBLES.

The following dispatches were received at the headquarters of the army to-day: *Philadelphia, January 4, 1869.—To Gen. U. S. Grant:* I transmit the latest dispatches received from Gen. Sibley, commanding in Georgia, in relation to the reputed difficulties on the Ogeechee. Gen. Sibley has been instructed not to permitt the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black, in contravention of the law; to preserve the peace at all hazards; to co-operate with the civil authorities, in case he finds the same are acting in good faith, and that their action is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and not as at Camilla, the law made a pretext for committing outrages on negroes. At the same time he is instructed to disarm and disperse all assemblages of the negroes and require them to submit to the legal action of the civil authorities.

[Signed] GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General.

The following telegram was received at Washington January 4th, 1869, from the Headquarters of the District of Georgia:

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1869.

To Maj. Gen. George H. Meade, Philadelphia.

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place and to report the following statement by Col. Williams: The troubles on the Ogeechee are confined to the Middleton and Lucker's plantation. Middleton accuses the negroes of stealing rice, and got out warrants to arrest them. The Sheriff applied to the military to execute the arrest, but was refused and furnished with a copy of the circular of September 25th, 1868, for his information. He went with two deputies to make the arrests but got frightened at the negroes assembling and ran off. He called for a posse and went out with one hundred and twenty men. When they got near the station they saw a boy about fourteen years old, and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at the station, and ordered them to give up their arms. The negroes ran, and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the cars, away from his posse. They were then advised to return to the city, which they did. The citizens then called a meeting and organized three battalions, commanded by General S. and Colonels S. and C. They have enlisted from five hundred to eight hundred men, and are still organizing.

I ordered Major Perkins to go out to see the negroes, and went with him myself. We arrived at night and found the negroes very much frightened, but when we made known our intention not to trouble them, they became pacified and gave us their side of the question. We found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There were about fifty men there. Three guns and one bayonet on a stick, were all the arms I saw, and if they had have had others, we would have seen them.

There are no fortifications and no hostile demonstrations, further than to watch for their own safety. The negroes against whom the warrants were issued, were anxious to come in and surrender themselves, and wanted to come with us but were afraid to come alone for fear of being fired on. They deny having resisted the posse and I think they tell the truth. I remained with them all night and made arrangements for them to come in to-night and surrender themselves to the Sheriff under the military protection. They are to come in to-night, as they are afraid to come in by daylight. To-day the Sheriff reported officially that he could not enforce the laws, and called upon the military to do it. I think no more troops will be required here at present. An official report will be sent to department headquarters by mail.

[Signed] C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding, etc.

Telegram received at Washington, D. C., January 4, 1869, from Savannah, Georgia, January 4, 1879:

To Major General Geo. G. Meade:

Fourteen of the men against whom warrants have been issued, and who live on the Ogeechee plantation, have voluntarily surrendered to the military authorities—four of the original warrants that the Sheriff had to execute. I understand that one hundred and fifty or two hundred additional warrants have been taken out, but as the Sheriff has made no effort to execute them, I do not feel justified, under present instructions, to aid him, till he has made an effort to execute them. These warrants are for insurrection and inciting to insurrection. I would advise the use of the military, as I think it would be almost sure to result in a conflict, if the sheriff were to go out with a posse of the people. There is much excitement here, and many of the people would not be adverse to a fight.

(Signed) C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Comanding.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Reading the Governor's Message.

Scott Wins the Senatorial Race.

R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1869.

After the reading of the Governor's message, Mr. Errett offered a resolution for printing two thousand copies of the message in English, and one thousand in German.

Mr. Fisher, of Lancaster, moved to make it three thousand in English.

Mr. Lowrie, of Erie, moved to make it five thousand.

Mr. Errett opposed the amendments as extravagant.

Mr. Lowrie withdrew his amendment.

The resolution passed with Mr. Fisher's amendment.

Mr. Randall, of Schuylkill, offered a joint resolution for the adjournment of both Houses from to-day till Monday evening at eight o'clock.

Mr. Stinson, of Montgomery, amended it to Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock. The resolution passed as amended.

By a resolution of Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, Purdon's Digest, Singler's Manual and Baitles, of Pennsylvania, Corporations, were authorized to be furnished Senators and Clerk.

A message from the Governor vetoing acts passed last session, exempting the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation, and incorporating the Pennsylvania Express Company was received. The vetoes were sustained. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Governor's message occupied one hour in reading.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, offered a resolution to print ten thousand copies in English and three thousand in German.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, moved to amend by substituting five thousand in English and one thousand in German. Lost.

The resolution was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn from to day till Tuesday morning—yeas 48, nays 46.

On motion of Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, the following officers were elected:

Transcribing Clerks—F. M. Magee, Philo Burritt, W. B, Irwin, J. D. Miller, R. Bernard, Charles Tubbs.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph W. Cawell.

Doorkeeper—W. H. Clark.

Messenger—James McCully.

Postmaster—A. G. Henry.

And a long list of assistants and pasters.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, moved to substitute Geo. Schindler, a wounded soldier, for Seeba Lott, one of the pasters and folders, and presented a recommendation from the Governor and the Heads of Departments.

Messrs. Davis, Strong, and Nicholson opposed it.

Determined to stand by the caucus nominations, Brown alleged that Lott was an ex-member of the Legislature, and that Schindler was a Republican.

The amendment was supported by Corrman and Nice, but was lost.

The following Committee were selected to try the contested election case of Wiltam, Democrat, sitting member from the Eleventh District of Philadelphia: Strong, Clark, of Warren, Westlake, Wilson, Dell, Herr, Leslie, and Phillips, and Miller, of Allegheny; all Republicans but Dell. The Committee will meet this evening to organize.

On motion of Mr. Josephs, Purdon's digest was ordered for all the members and Clerks.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

The Republican caucus of both Houses met at three o'clock this afternoon, and unanimously nominated John Scott, of Huntingdon, for United States Senator, and Robert W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, for State Treasurer.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

City Gauger—Does it Pay?

Yesterday's *Leader* has the following statement of facts concerning the business of the City Gauger's office, which has for several years been conducted by Mr. J. H. Nobbs, of the Seventeenth ward, a candidate for re-election:

"There appears to be something wrong in the Gauger's office, and we submit a few facts, in the hope that they will elicite some explanation before Councils make a selection for the ensuing year. The following exhibit shows the receipts into the city treasury for gauging for the past four years:

	Barrels guaged.	Paid to the city.
1865	321,650	$12,137 59
1866	255,107	9,636 46
1867	78,117	9,963 95
1868 (ten months)	36,257	1,380 17

"The decline in the receipts of the Gauger's office, as returned to the City Treasury, is very noticeable, and particularly the falling off for the ten months of the present fiscal year, ending November 30th. The pay of Gauger is twenty-five per cent. of the gross receipts of the office, and out of this he pays clerk hire, office expenses, etc. For the four years gives above the office expenses and Gauger's fees were, in

1865	$4,045 87
1866	8,212 15
1867	987 99
1868 (ten months)	460 05

"The falling off in the ten months of 1868 is the more noticeable from the fact that while in former years there was but one oil refinery in the city, by the extension of its boundaries last year, it embraced *twenty three* refineries. Mr. Nobbs is working for a re-election with great vigor, which appears very strange considering that the office in ten months last year yielded him but $460 05, out of which he had to pay clerk hire and office expenses. It certainly seems to indicate that the days of patriotism, pure and undefiled, are not yet over, when an able-bodied business man will give his time to an office for such a meagre consideration.

"We also hear, in this connection, that there is such an officer as County Gauger, and that the Commissioners some months ago elected Joseph Brown to that position. Nobbs immediately "went for" Joseph and bought the office from him for the sum of one thousand dollars. Nobbs agreeing to perform the duties of County Gauger, collect the fees and pay the fortunate Joseph a cool thousand for the honors and profits thereunto appertaining. Nobbs paid into the county treasury but eighty-five dollars, as the result of ganging for the county, which leads us to believe that Joseph made a fortunate bargain.

"The Gauger's duties are confined to oil, whisky and molasses—slippery, lively, and adhesive subjects."

Nasby's Lecture.

Upon the theory that any thing that will draw a crowd and put money in the treasury is a good thing, the lecture of Mr. Locke, otherwise "Nasby," last night, was a success. It is not worth speaking of in any other respect. As a literary production it was not quite up to the standard of one of ex Senator Bigham's most absurd political harangues. It was the merest drivel; a constant straining after effects never reached, and as barren in original ideas, wit, or even the faintest semblance of humor, as anything in the line of platform speaking that we ever listened to—and that is saying a great deal at the close of an excited political campaign. There were but two theories to the lecture: vile slanders of the Democratic party as composed of besotted ignorance and brutality—that was notion number one; and second, abuse of New York city. Every joke attempted was borrowed from the stump orators, and the labored efforts to dress them up in new clothes, to give an odor of originality, only made the intellectual barrenness of the lecturer more apparent. Nasby's letters invariably contain some good political hits, but as a lecturer he is the "deadest," flattest, most disgusting failure of this age of humbuggery and literary quackery.

To the Mercantile Library, we have only one request—If abuse of Democrats is a necessary part of their programme, let us have it from Phillips, Tilton or Dickinson. Brains will do something to relieve the most offensive political libels of their grossness; but as for this Nasby, save us from any more of his idiotic displays. If the object of the society is to get money without regard to means, negotiations might be entered into with Major Burnell for a loquacious porker that adorns his collection. It would draw a crowd if announced for a lecture, and that is the sum and substance of Mr. Nasby's achievement. He afforded neither pleasure, instruction or amusement.

Register Business for December.

The following letters of administration were granted, and bills admitted to probate, in the office of Joseph H. Gray, Esq., County Register, during the month of December, just closed:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Isabella Cochran	William B. Rose	$240 00
Casper J. Bauman	Fredericka Bauman	300 00
Alex. Bauman	Gustave Praetsch	500 00
Samuel Wilson	Wm. Wilson	3,000 00
Robert Ashworth	John S. Ashworth	200 00
Jas. S. Palmer	W. P. Barclay, and R. H. Palmer, Jr.	1,000 00
Christ'r H. Kiette	Wm. Reynolds	1,000 00
Elizabeth Bennett	Robert Adams	200 00
Samuel O'Brien	Jos. O'Brien and Sam'l F. O'Brien	600 00
Amelia Evans	Thomas Evans	300 00
John Rainey	James Rainey	1,400 00
Chas. Hutchinson	Marg't Hutchinson	100 00
John Moller	Andrew Stange	3 000 00
Robert Woodford	Jacob Mowry	4,000 00
James Donneily	Cath'e Donneily	100 00
Abraham Katz	Julia Katz	2,400 00
Sarah Thomas	George Thomas	600 00
Margery Boreland	Jacob Jordan	1,600 00
Frank Enderle	Lamelin Enderle	500 00
Hannah Roberts	B. S. Duncan	800 00
R. W. Drake	Catharine Drake	60 00
Aug. Hoeveller	Elizab'h Hoeveller	50,000 00
Michael Snee	Francis Beam	4,000 00
Mary Brown	John K. Brown	2,000 00
Mary E. Keller	Adam Weise	5,000 00
James Benny	Jas. Benny, Jr.	20,000 00
John B. Barr	J. H. Moffatt	1,200 00
Thomas Lambert	James Lambert	100 00

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
John Trimble	Samuel G Brown and E B. Trimble.
Catharine Jarrett	John Hickman.
Balthazzar Good	Alexander Hilands.
Jno Mullen	C as. Bauer.
John Moller	John Jahn Moller.
James Robertson	Levi Diller.
John Stocks	Ann Stocks.
August Becket	Geo. Greaser and Christian Gehring
Henrietta Popp	John C. Solemming.
Catharine Compton	
James McQuaid	Jos. R. McQuaid.
Walter B. Fahnestock	B. L. Fahnestock.
Martha Galbraith	E P. Jones.
Mrs. Ann Bell	Henry Buckstoel.
Mary Robinson	John D. Robinson.
Jane Lockhart	

BUSINESS DURING THE YEAR.

The whole number of wills admitted to probate during the year was one hundred and fifty-nine, and the letters of administration granted number three hundred and eighty-eight.

☞ For Catarrh Buy Full Bottles of Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, in white wrappers, $1. Wolcott's P-IN PAINT is also in white wrappers only. Sold at druggists.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Meeting of Contributors—Report of the President of the Board of Managers—Election of officers, &c.

The contributors of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, held their Fifteenth Annual meeting at the office of the institution, No. 67 Fourth avenue, at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 6th, 1868.

James B. D. Meeds, Esq., called the meeting to order, and upon his motion Robert C. Loomis, Esq., was called to the chair and Charles S. Gill, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Immediately after the organization, the Board went into an election for officers and managers for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Charles S. Gill and H. L. Ringwalt, were appointed tellers to conduct the election.

While the ballot was in progress, the Secretary read the report of the President of the Board of Managers, as follows:

To the Contributors of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, and to the Legislature:—In presenting our Fifteenth Annual Report, we would acknowledge the blessing of Divine Providence, which has attended our labors during the year; and would again express our renewed confidence in the success and importance of the work committed to our care.

For information respecting the statistical, sanitary and financial condition of the institution, we would respectfully refer you to the reports of the Superintendent, Principal, Teachers, Physician and Treasurer, which are herewith submitted.

The Board of Managers feel deeply impressed with the responsibility of the work in which they are engaged, and it is their constant effort, while the interests of the unfortunate inmates make their confinement a necessity, to render the Refuge, as far as possible, a comfortable and happy home.

A much larger number of children have been indentured during the past year than in any year since the opening of the institution, and we are happy to say that in no former period have the children, who have been discharged, done so well; indeed, those who have again relapsed into their evil habits are rare exceptions. The employment of an agent of the Board, whose duty it is to visit, counsel and encourage the discharged inmates, has been productive of most salutary influence.

The Indenturing Committee have labored with the kindest solicitude in the discharge of their duties; it is owing to their efforts that so many of our children have been provided with comfortable homes, and afforded the opportunity of obtaining the knowledge of some useful trade or occupation.

The discipline and instruction of the inmates receive the cordial approval of the Board, and it is hoped that the moral and religious training which our children have received, will be the means, through the blessing of our Heavenly Father, in leading many of them, who have hitherto been the subjects of vice and evil influences to a life of honor and virtue. Our thanks are due to those clergyman in the vicinity who have kindly volunteered their services in the chapel exercise during the year and who have thus aided the institution in the religious instruction of those committed to our care.

To the Superintendent, officers and employees, who, by their fidelity in the discharge of their duties, have afforded valuable aid in accomplishing the objects of the institution, the Board desire to express their kindest acknowledgements.

Submitted by order of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM DILWORTH, President.

On motion of G. L. B. Fetterman, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the report of the President and officers be referred to a committee for publication: Messrs. R. C. Loomis, H. L. Ringwalt, C. S. Gill, and R. N. Avery, Superintendent, were appointed as said committee.

Communications were received from the Commissioners of the following counties, appointing the following named gentlemen to represent their counties in the Board of Managers:

Allegheny County—Hon. John E. Parke, Josiah King, Esq., John Dean, Esq., Felix C. Negley, Esq.

Armstrong County—Alexander Reynolds, Esq., of Kittanning.

Fayette County—Dr. R. M. Walker.

Washington County—Samuel K. Welcish Esq., Washington.

A resolution was then adopted that the polls close at twelve o'clock noon, at which time the Teller announced the following persons as having received a plearality of the vote and elected:

Wm. Dilworth, President; John Phillips, Vice President; Jas. B. D. Meeds, Secretary; Calvin Adams, Treasurer.

Board of Managers—Jas. Schoonmaker, G. L. B. Fetterman, B. L. Fahnestock, Wm. A. Herron, T. J. Bigham, C. Yeager, Joseph Woodwell, Joseph Kirkpatrick, James M. Cooper, W. W. Patrick, Thomas Wightman, Wm. Rinehart.

The new Board will meet for organization on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the office of the Institution.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Captain W. B. Stout, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, furnishes the following information in regard to business of the road during the past year, together with a roster of the officers:

Division Superintendent, W. B. Stout. Station and Baggage Master, Thomas Drake. General and Local Ticket Agents, J. R. King, E. M. Raymond, S. H. Smith, S. B. Welmer, J. B. Carvin, M. M. Case. Train Dispatcher, J. M. Arthurs. Master Mechanic, D. P. Rennie. Location of local shops, Connellsville. Superintendent of Telegraphs (principal operators) E. W. Ingram, J. McKeever, J. B. Somers. No. of Passenger Conductors, five, No. of Freight Conductors, six.

Amount of Rolling stock, fifteen engines, seventy-one Freight cars, fifteen Passenger cars, four Baggage cars.

No. and class of daily trains—Four Passenger trains whole length of road, eight Passenger trains shorter distances, four Freight trains whole length of road, eight shorter distances.

No. of Passengers carried for twelve months, 422 739.

Tons of Freight carried for twelve months, 398,502.

Local Passenger rates, 3½ cents per mile.

The road is in a flourishing condition, and promises still better results in the future. Its management under the excellent President, W. O Hughart, Esq., has been such as to render complete satisfaction. Our amiable friend, John H. Page, Jr., has attended to the duties pertaining to the offices of Secretary and Treasurer in a manner worthy of all commendation.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Has received universal endorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for esbe lishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It ourea baldness and eradicates dand uff. It has stood the test of time and competition.

Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Alderman W. B. Neeper, in the absence o Coroner Clawson, held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of a man named Amos Sturgeon, employed as brakeman on Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s coal train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who met his death on New Year's Eve. between Homewood and Wilkinsburg, under the following circumstances: He had started to go forward over the cars while the train was in motion, so as to be ready to cut off some cars at Swissvale station. The other brakeman saw him climbing over the cars, and then suddenly disappear. One of the employees gave the signal to stop, and as soon as the train was checked, the car into which he disappeared was examined. It was an empty car, and the movable bottom was found open. Search was then made for the body, and it was found some distance behind the train lying on the track, and terribly mutilated. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

JANUARY,

The first month of the year, derives its name from Janus, an Italian deity, the god of the sun and the year, to whom the month of January, among the ancients, was sacred. To us, the month is fraught, very frequently, with danger and apprehension, because of the variableness of the weather, and the great liability to inflammatory diseases; particularly those of a pulmonary kind. In no month of the year, that of March, perhaps, alone excepted, is there greater danger from pulmonic affections, and no one can be too careful in providing, by proper prophylactic means, against their invasion being, as they are, fraught with such great danger to human life. The provision of clothing sufficiently warm to protect the body from a sudden change of temperature and having the feet well clad in good and thick soled boots and shoes, will do as much as anything else we are aware of to make us invulnerable against these diseases. But this is not all. Your stomach should not be gorged and overloaded with improper food, too difficult of digestion, or it will revolt at the extra burthen thrown upon it, and instead of converting it into material fit to be made into blood, to warm and keep alive the vital powers, it will be filled with crudities unfit for the recreation and support of the system, and render the climacteric changes incident to the season doubly dangerous. For whilst it is true that in cold weather the functions of digestion are better performed than in the heated weather of summer, it is likewise true that their powers and energies ought to be allowed to recuperate during the winter, the better to uphil their offices during the summer.

To those who may, however, contract a cough or cold, by neglect of these salutary guards, there are no remedies equal to DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP for cases of recent origin, whilst his LUNG CURE is a strengthening and tonic expectorant for long standing or protracted cases. Where the stomach fails in its duties or becomes clogged and languid in its action, which may be known by a coated tongue, occasional headache, and now and then a twinge of Neuralgia or Rheumatism; DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER will be found to possess almost heroic virtues. Indeed at this season of the year, there are very few persons of weak and infirm habits, who will not derive great benefit, and lay in a stock of health, not to be counted in value by dollars and cents; by the the use of from three to a half a dozen bottles of this great remedy. We can point to numberless persons in and around Pittsburgh who have been restored from sickness to health; from debility and prostration of the whole system, to the highest health and vigor, by the use of that best of all tonics and alterative medicines known as Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher. Be careful to get Dr. Keyser's at his Great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. Will remove shortly to his new store No. 167 Liberty street.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

HEADACHE PILLS.

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1868.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are decidedly the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN, Attorney at Law.

R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Plantation Bitters.

The following is an extract from a private Letter written by the Proprietors of the Plantation Bitters:

"We had no conception of the wide-spread suffering which exists, or of the almost infallible cures produced by the PLANTATION BITTERS, when we first commenced offering them for sale. We now find that every house has a weak child, an ailing parent, or debilitated aged member, who needs this Tonic Our Laboratory has grown from a single room to an immense building, and our sales from a few bottles to many hundred dozens per day, and we are glad to know that they have done you so much good."

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

A Fact of Great Value.

No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmonary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a house or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and instead of a person wasting time on other inert and inappropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has give signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Office hours from A. M. until P M.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF Pittsburgh, Dec. 12th, 1868.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

de14:3td:4tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

NEW CARPETS.

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS,

55 & 57

FIFTH AVENUE

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT LADIES' and MISSES' BALMORALS. The finest

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

In the city. Large stock of

Men's, Boys', and Youth's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SMITHSON'S AUCTION ROOMS,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs.

SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS.

CARPETS,
CARPETS,

Smithson's Emporium,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

BOOTS and SHOES

LADIES', MISSES',
LADIES', MISSES',
MEN'S, BOY'S, AND YOUTH'S,
MEN'S, BOY'S, AND YOUTH'S,

LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES
LOW PRICES.

H. B. SMITHSON & CO.'S

MAMMOTH EMPORIUM,

55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.

de8

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's Systems of Book-Keeping, PRESIDENT.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants, in the United States and Canadas, in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercises in

REAL BUSINESS,

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THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE Hundred Thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and an Elegant Colored Plate,

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INFORMATION WANTED

OF CATHARINE ELOIZA and MARY PATTERSON RAPP. When last heard from, in or about 1834, Mary was bound to William Patterson, three or four miles from Elizabethtown, and Catharine was bound to David K. Hoon, five or six miles from Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. They were bound out by John Gilfillan. Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received by their sister, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SELLERS, Hunt's Station, Knox county, Ohio.

de31:2tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEN A PERSON TAKES COLD the lungs become charged with phlegm, which, oppressing the constitution, a natural effort is made for its relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent remedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work, by loosening the phlegm, and exciting a freedom of expectoration, until the evil is removed.

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COUGH SYRUP

Is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate the fever, allay the tickling which occasions the cough, without tightening the chest, and for all temporary and local affections, such as irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, influenza, &c. It is of incalculable value, especially at this inclement season of the year. It would be well for every family to have this valuable remedy at hand.

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Pure Glycerine, Camphor Ice, Cold Cream, Glycerine Soap, Juniper Tar Soap, Tar Soap; Bazin's, Colgate and Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap; Gouland's Italian Medicated Soap; Bay Rum; Magnolia Water; Farina Cologne; Pure French and American Cologne;

Toilet Sets; Odor Sets; Sacket Powder; Lubin's Extracts; Coudray, Bazin's and Rimmel's Pomades; Fine Pearl Handled Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Shell, Rubber, Ivory and Horn Dressing Combs.

A full stock of Toilet Articles of every variety. Trusses, Braces, Supporters Bandages, Kneelets, Elastic Stockings, made to order direct from manufacturer's. Sponges, Bath Towels, Chamois Skins, Physician's Cases and Instruments; Drugs, Patent Medicines; Homœopathic Medicines; Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, by a careful and competent person.

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☞ SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

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As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

and remedy for

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SCROFULA.—This foul taint of corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter, and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. This being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1 25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market st., and by Druggists generally.

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☞ WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is

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In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists and Storekeepers.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Unlike the dangerous onguents that temporarily arrest pain by a deadening paralyzing process, this pure and wholesome vegetable salve promotes vital action in the sore, ulcerated or bruised flesh to which it is applied, and by this means enables nature to counteract diseased action in the part affected, and to restore its soundness. This is the philosophy of its operation. It is simple, rational and experience, which is better than theory, proves that it is true. Sold by all druggists.

☞ MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room.

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 16 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:1y

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JANUARY, 1869.

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M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

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Greater Bargains than ever will be offered, to close our Special Lines of Goods, at

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Capital $500,000 Paid in, with Privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

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jy15:eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK.

WHAT GEN. GRANT SHOULD DO.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The *Times* says: "The whole country expects to see General Grant enter at his accession upon a bold, resolute and determined crusade against bad government, and the bolder and more resolute he makes it the more completely will he be supported. The Tenure of Office bill ought to be repealed. General Grant should be left entirely free to undertake and execute such reforms in the civil service as may be required. If Congress sees the wisdom of making good behavior the sole tenure of office, let it adopt Mr. Jencke's Civil Service bill, but until some general provisions of this sort are adopted, General Grant should have full power over appointments and removals which the Constitution gives him."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The *Tribune* editorially says: "We hope to see a constitutional amendment framed and adopted which will couple universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and make them a part of our fundamental law. Of course the Republicans of West Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee will not like to be voted down in their respective States, or in portions thereof, by the newly enfranchised rebels, but no more will the now dominant rebels of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware relish the enfranchisement of their black neighbors. No comprehensive settlement of a great controversy ever did or ever can help exciting some local grievances, real or imaginary. As in this case, statesmen will disregard selfish and short sighted clamor in contemplation of enduring results."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A premature explosion occurred yesterday noon at the wreck of the steamer Scotland, off Sandy Hook, which resulted in the death of four men and severely wounding of several others. The Neptune Submarine Company made a contract with the Government, last fall, to remove the wreck of the Scotland, and have been at work for several weeks, whenever the weather would permit, in blowing the wreck to pieces. There were about twenty men employed in this service under charge of Captain Wm. L. Churchill, late of the navy, with the company's steamer Commodore Truxton. Yesterday two charges of powder were taken on board a small boat at Sandy Hook and towed out to the wreck. Another small boat was lowered, containing an air pump, diving apparatus, two divers and five men. The boat containing the two charges of powder, eighty-seven and a half pounds in each, was now manned by Captain Churchill himself, and three men. The diver went down, and signalled to have one charge sent down, leaving one charge in the boat. Both charges were connected by a wire several hundred feet in length. After placing the charge, the diver came up and reported everything ready, when both boats began to pull away, but had proceeded but half the usual distance, when, from some unexplained cause, a submerged explosion took place, and was followed almost instantaneously by the explosion of the reserved charge in the boat, blowing Captain Churchill and the men to atoms. It is supposed the charge in the boat was exploded by the concussion. Several men in the divers boat were seriously injured. They have been sent to the hospital by the officers of the Company. The names of the killed are Captain Wm. L. Churchill, diver, Louis Jurgins; seaman, George Moore and James O'Shary, Mr. George W. Beardslee. The electrician in the employ of the Company was not present.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The new city government was organized to-day. Mayor Hall did not send in his message.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR 1869.

The Comptroller's report estimates the appropriations needed for the year, at about twelve millions of dollars, of which about ten millions are to be raised by taxation.

BROOKLYN MATTERS.

The annual message of Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, shows that three thousand three hundred buildings have been erected in that city during the year. He approves the course of the Common Council in investing in the stock of the East River Bridge Company.

SENTENCE POSTPONED.

The sentence of Baker, convicted of making false entrees in the books of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was to-day postponed to the last day of the January term of the United States District Court. His counsel are expecting to obtain some favorable action on his behalf from the President or Attorney General.

INJUNCTION ASKED.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by a stockholder of the Merchants' Union Express Company to restrain the consolidation thereof with the American Company, and prevent the collection of an assessment of five dollars per share on the former company.

POLICE MEETING.

The police Captains and Sergeants held a meeting at police headquarters to-day to devise means of securing an increase of their salaries by the State Legislature. A committee was appointed to go to Albany and, if possible, secure the necessary legislation.

ST. LOUIS.

Proposals for a Bridge Over the Missouri River.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Proposals for building a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kansas, were opened on the first. No award has been made, but the contest seems to lie between Charles Kellogg, of Phœnixville, Pa., and L. B. Boomer & Co., of Chicago. The bid of the former for a bridge with cast iron top cords is $628,509; for a bridge with wrought iron top cords is $668,000, and for a railroad to carry material from the Missouri Valley Railroad track to the work is $16,000. The bid of the latter company for a bridge with cast iron top cords is $673,490, and with wrought iron top cords is $699,490, accompanied with an offer to take a large amount of stock in the bridge.

TORONTO.

The Whalen Case Again in Court—Decision Reserved.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TORONTO, January 4.—The Whalen case came up to-day, before the Court of Error, on an appeal. The Judges unanimously decided that the writ of error was the proper course to bring the prisoner before the Court. Hon. J. H. Cameron then proceeded with his argument, alleging errors as to the challenge of Sparks and Hodgkins. Messrs. Robinson and Anderson replied for the Crown. The prisoner was remanded until the 23d, when a decision will be given.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 1.—There are about fifty members here. Wilson, Morgan, Miller and Kerr are here from Allegheny. Graham, Errett, Humphreys and Taylor are expected to-night.

The United States Senatorship is exciting much discussion, but everything is in doubt.

Wm. H. Kemble has arrived. Mr. Grow is here.

Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia, will undoubtedly be elected to the Speakership of the House.

There is no opposition to Mr. Irwin for Treasurer.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, was asked this evening to run for the Speakership as a division, but positively declined, not wishing to impair the prospects of Mr. Moorhead or Marshall for the Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, January 3.—Forty-five Republican members of the House held a caucus yesterday and nominated John Clark, of Philadelphia, for Speaker. His election is certain. The caucus appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson and Humphrey, of Allegheny, Hoffman, of Dauphin, Burritt, of Susquehanna, and Houg, of Philadelphia to report minor affairs to the regular caucus to-morrow evening. These minor affairs are nott o include the clerkship or other principal offices.

The Senate Republican caucus meets to-morrow afternoon. All the old officers will be re elected generally.

No developments of United States Senatorship. Everything in doubt, nothing certain. But few Democrats here yet.

HARRISBURGH, January 4.

SENATE.

The Republican caucus this afternoon, nominated for Speaker, Wilmer Worthington, of Chester county; Chief Clerk, George W. Hamersley, of Philadelphia; Assistant Clerks, Lucius Rogers, of McKean, and F. H. Braggins, of Mercer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. A. Rupert, of Crawford; Transcribing Clerks, Ebenezer Williams, of Pittsburgh; H. C. Bosler, of Montgomery; Charles Williams, of Philadelphia, and J. L. Anderson, of Beaver county. No other officers were appointed. On account of a difficulty in the caucus, the nomination for Senator was postponed.

E. H. Rauch and T. E. Cochran, of Lancaster, submitted a proposition to do the pasting of the Senate, at $2,500, and that of the House, at $5,000, or both, at $7,000. Rejected in both caucuses. They state that the present expense of pasting and folding, in the House alone, is thirty-seven thousand dollars.

HOUSE.

The Republican caucus this evening nominated the following gentlemen:

Speaker—John Clark, of Philadelphia.

Chief Clerk—General James Selfridge, of Northampton.

Resident Clerk—John A. Small, of Harrisburg.

Assistant Clerk—E. G. Lee, of Philadelphia.

Transcribing Clerks—F. A. Magee, of Philadelphia; —— Barrett, W. R. Irvin, J. D. Miller, R. Bernhard, Charles Nibbs, George N. Bakeoven.

Sergeant-at-Arms—James M. Cornell, of Philadelphia.

Postmaster—A. G. Henry, of Armstrong.

Assistant—A. W. Kimmell, of Indiana.

Messenger—James McCalley, of Philadelphia.

Doorkeeper of Rotunda—James McDermott, of Washington.

Chief of Folding Department—Wm. McLaughlin.

Assistant—John Darrah.

Governor Geary is justly incensed at the bad faith of the papers last year to whom he sent the message in advance. He now refuses to give it to the reporters, but will send it to-night to all the papers, with an inclosed slip requiring its faithful use. The message will not be read probably till Wednesday.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Governor's Message—The Late Election—Debt of the State—Recommendations—The Peruvian Monitors, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—In the Legislature to-day no business was done except the reading of the Governor's message, a large portion of which is devoted to the late election. It says: Its issues affect the country at large as well as in Louisiana. The following paragraph from the political portion of his message are the indications of its tone: In many parishes the late election was the occasion of most disgraceful acts of intimidation, culminating, in several instances, in scenes of massacre, shocking to the sense of civilized men, and only finding parallels in the annals of savage warfare. These instances of savage cruelty, unprovoked, but wilful and premeditated, seem to have been instigated by the hostility of certain classes to the laws of Congress, by which the government has embodied the colored population into the body politic, and vouchsafed to them equal political and civil rights.

He states that in reply to the applications for troops orders were issued which might be construed to mean something in Georgia, but which in Louisiana might be said to consist only of the words that these orders were made public, and strived to inform the lawless that they need have no fear from that quarter and could prosecute their anarchical schemes to the limit of their purpose. He takes an encouraging view of the financial condition of the State. The entire bonded debt, exclusive of the bonds owned and held by the State is $6,750,000, and the floating debt is nearly $2,000,000, which latter can be cancelled by the special tax already levied and a surplus of a half million be left.

He believes aid will be extended by the General Government, towards regulating the levees. He has no doubt that the United States Mint, in this city, could be obtained from the Government, as a contribution, for use as a State Capitol. He urges the Legislature to adopt the school system without distinction as to color, and recommends a revision of the charter of New Orleans. He closes with an appeal for forgetfulness and forgiveness of the past, and in the latter spirit, recommends the abrogation of the 99th article of the Constitution—the disfranchising article.

The Peruvian monitors and convoys, the Havana and Monterey, are ready, and will sail for the Pacific the moment the weather permits. As soon as the fleet departs, the Peruvian Legation will return to Washington.

CUBA.

Review of Troops—A Skirmish Reported—Arrival of the New Captain General—No Enthusiasm Exhibited—Return of a Banished Bishop.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HAVANA, January 4.—Captain General Lersundi held a grand review to day of all he troops in and around the city.

The *Gazetta* publishes an account of a skirmish between the regular troops and insurgents on the 26th ult., in the vicinity of Manzanillo, and claims victory for the Government. No statement of the losses on either side is given.

The newly appointed Captain General arrived this morning from Cadiz. He disembarked at noon and was conducted to the Palace, where he was installed and took possession of the Government. None of the demonstrations which was expected would be made by both Spaniards and Cubans on his arrival, took place. The ceremonies of his reception were of a formal character and passed off quietly. The new Viceroy brings with him a number of general officers and civil employees. He is also accompanied by Bishop Martinez of the diocese of Havana, who was some time ago banished to Spain by Captain General Lersundi.

General M'Clellan and the Cabinet.

In answer to an inquiry about the newspaper story that he had offered a Cabinet portfolio to General M'Clellan, General Grant said: "There is no truth in the report that I have offered General M'Clellan a place in my Cabinet." After a moment's reflection he added: "I do not say that I have not thought of doing it, and if I do it I know of one who has a right to object. When I am inaugurated I shall be President of the United States—not the head of a party. I shall be the executive officer of the whole people—not of a mere majority. If the interests of the people can better be served by any man, I would have no right to set him aside because he did not vote for me. Of course all other things being equal, my personal or political preference might justly decide the competition. But I shall never remove a good man and a competent officer who is a Democrat, to make place for a bad man or an incompetent man, who is a Republican, I know something of politicians. While I believe I was the first choice of the mass of Republican party, I believe I was the last choice of a majority of its leaders. If these latter had imagined there was any possibility of electing anybody else they never would have nominated me. As we soldiers say of things we don't like to do, or doubt the right of doing, it is a military necessity; so the politicians considered my nomination a party necessity. Therefore, while I fully appreciate my indebtedness to the men who voted for me, I do not overrate my obligations to the men who nominated me. I do not wish you to understand that I have not a warm sympathy with the Republican party. As a party I like it better than I like the Democratic party. As to the masses who compose the parties, I regard them as equally loyal, equally honest, and equally intelligent. As to the leaders, I think there are good men and bad men in each party; but I think the controlling element in the Republican party is more loyal, more honest, and more intelligent than the controlling element in the Democratic party. The great objection to either party, in my mind, is the want of independent action on the part of its members. If any man should tell me that he has never thought his party wrong in any of its actions or policies, I should regard him as lacking either honesty or intelligence. I shall support the Republican party whenever its policy commends itself to my judgment and conscience, and I shall observe the same conduct toward the Democratic party. So in regard to appointments, if I think the interests of the country will be subserved by placing in office a man who opposed my election, this latter fact will not deter me from making the appointment. M'Clellan, continued General Grant is an able soldier, a good citizen, and a pure man. He has great powers of organization. The army of the Potomac was the best organized, the best equipped, and the best disciplined army the world ever saw. For accomplishing this at least the country is indebted to McClellan. Another remarkable fact is that, while to a large extent, McClellan lost the confidence of the country, he never lost the confidence of his army. I know full well that when I succeeded to the command of that army I did not supplant him in its affections. He was its first love. It was natural and just. I should dislike to think I was supplanted in the affections of my old army of the Tennessee by either of my worthy successors.—[Washington correspondence N. Y. World.]

Death of Judge Daugherty of Bedford.

The Bedford papers bring us news of the death of Hon. William T. Daugherty, of that town, who died on the 8th day of December, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Daugherty was one of the many self made men that have been produced in our country. Born and reared in obscurity, he very early in life developed an unusual capacity, and at the age of thirty-two years was made an associate Judge in the judicial district in which he resided. This position he continued to fill until the year 1852, having been in the meantime elected by the people under the provisions of the amended constitution of the Senate. After this period Mr. Daugherty retired from the bench and was for two years elected to the Legislature from the district composed of Cambria, Fulton, and Bedford counties. The section of country in which he lived was greatly indebted to him for exertions tending to its improvement; and he was particularly instrumental in the development of the Broad Top coal region, contributing valuable services and means to the measures which were necessary to bring it into the market. As a gentleman, Judge Dougherty was noted for the urbanity of his disposition and character and as a friend he was loved for the closeness of his attachments and the strength of his adherence to those who were entitled to his confidence. Liberal in thought, he accorded to all his fellows the right of opinion; but he never hesitated to assert the conclusions to which his own ripe mind had arrived. As a son, husband and father, Judge Daugherty was such a man as is only occasionally met with, and all who knew him will regret his death as a severe loss, at least to the community in which he lived.—*Daily News.*

Churches in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia has for its three-quarters of a million people, three hundred and eighty-five churches. Probably the number of church organizations, including those worshipping in halls, is nearly four hundred, distributed among the leading denominations as follows:

Quaker M. Houses	13	Lutheran	17
Episcopalian	63	German Reformed	8
Baptist	37	Methodist	67
Presbyterian	81	Congregationalist	5
Reformed Dutch	4	Unitarian	2
Moravians	2	Universalist	3
New Jerusalem	5	Roman Catholic	37
Mariners' Churches	4	Hebrew Synagogues	7

ARKANSAS.

Doings of Clayton's Militia in Crittenden County—Stores and Private Houses Sacked—Citizens Arrested—Other Places Threatened.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 1st.]

From one source and another we have managed to obtain pretty much all the particulars of the doings of Clayton's black militia in Crittenden county up to the present time. The force altogether is estimated to be about four hundred strong—all negroes and uniformed, except the commanding officer and adjutant. A portion of them came on the train from Madison, and the balance came in over the military road via Blackfish Ferry. They remained but a short time in Hopefield, and then took possession of Marion, about four or five miles from Mound City.

They have there made their headquarters in the old jail, around which they are throwing up a redoubt, and have posted pickets along the road leading to the town, as if apprehensive of an attack. The officer in command announces that he is there only to arrest and punish persons accused of crime, and says that he will not allow his men to rob and plunder. Of course this means nothing, for the first thing the scoundrels did on entering the town was to sack all the stores, and by this time the private dwellings have suffered the same fate. They broke into Rey's drinking saloon, and after finishing his stock on hand demolished everything; Thorne's and McClung's stores were robbed and gutted of everything. About a dozen of them met Dr. Peters on his way to Marion, presented pistols and robbed him of everything. They have arrested and now have in jail a number of prominent citizens well known in Memphis, among them Major Harney, Mr. Crump, Mr. Tiler, Mr. Wolford, and a young lawyer whose name was unknown to our informant. Major Harney was arrested while riding along the road on a fine horse belonging to Mr. Berry, and he was compelled to dismount and walk through the deep mud, while a big buck nigger took his place in the saddle.

The condition of the scared and defenseless population is most miserable. The deepest consternation and alarm prevail among them. The men are said to be fleeing and hiding away in the swamps, and those of the women and children who are left behind are thus exposed to the insults and outrages of the armed negro gangs who are patrolling the country round about for plunder.

It is stated that a portion of this force is soon to start for Osceola, and the people were making hasty preparations in that town and neighborhood to leave their homes.

The consequence of this act of the villain who calls himself Governor of Arkansas, in arming these bands of negroes and sending them to murder and rob the peaceable inhabitants, are not only disastrous to the parties who suffer directly, but to the whole State. Just at the time when every hand is needed in the cotton fields this large force is drawn off and muskets thrust into their hands, that civil war, which is sure to follow, may rage throughout the State, to gratify "Governor" Clayton's hatred and fiendish thirst for blood.

Fashionable Weddings—Marriage of an Ex-Confederate General.

[From the Albany Argus, Dec. 28.]

Weddings follow each other in rapid succession now-a-days. Last week Mr. Henry Mortimore Brooks and Miss Josephine Higgins celebrated their nuptials at Trinity chapel, New York. Miss Higgins' toilet was of white satin and her veil of point lace. Misses Lulu and Nataline Higgins, sisters of the bride, Miss Millard and Miss Penniman were the bridesmaids, and wore white tulle over silk. The customary reception took place at the bride's parents, on Fifth avenue. On Thursday evening St. Bartholomew's church was the scene of a fine wedding, the parties being Mr. Frank Kellogg, of New York, and Miss Josephine Leonard, daughter of M. G. Leonard. The bride wore rich white satin, and was attended by Misses Remsen, Browning and Leonard as bridesmaids. Subsequently a reception was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At Trinity church, on Tuesday, the 15th, the Rev. Henry G. Perry (a kinsman of Commodore Perry) led to the altar, Agnes, daughter of Noah Ely, the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., performing the ceremony. The bride appeared in toilet of white satin and tulle, with wreaths of orange flowers. Two neices of the bride officiated as bridesmaids, and were tastefully attired in white tarlatan, elaborately trimmed, the under skirt looped *expannier*, with flowers and wreaths to correspond. At the same place on Monday the parties most interested were Mr. Hugh W. Mercer, formerly Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and Mrs. Bessie Clayer, *nee* Steinberger, of Savannah, Ga. The bride wore a becoming traveling dress of very rich material, and the groom wore an English walking costume. No reception was held the bride and groom starting immediately on their wedding tour.

The Model Farm.

One of the duties imposed upon the trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, by the Legislature, was the establishment of a model farm in Western Pennsylvania, for experimental purposes. We had almost lost sight of this question, so slow and quiet were the movements of the trustees. We learn, however, through the Greensburg *Democrat*, that the trustees have actually concluded to purchase the Jack Farm, located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the borough of Greensburg, provided the citizens there would donate $5,000, to enable the trustees to begin operations. The bonus was not forthcoming, and the trustees, as we learn from the paper above named, have "gone to the obscure by-ways and intractable soil of Indiana county in search of a location."

Since the question of location has thus been opened up, why should not the claim of Allegheny county be considered? We have soil here which is perhaps as good as the best in either Westmoreland or Indiana, and as for a bonus, $10,000 might easily be raised, provided the Model Farm is to be efficiently managed, and made to subserve the important ends contemplated by the Legislature.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Ex-Vice President Breckinridge.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* says: John C. Breckinridge is not rich. He is poor, but he is not a seeker for office. It is quite possible that he might have returned home any time during the last eighteen months without much risk. He was urged to do so by many, and on one occasion, at Paris, in the Autumn of 1866, the Governorship of Kentucky, happened to be suggested, when he said: "I would not accept any office within the gift of the people, if I could get one. I could not hold one outside of Kentucky; but if I could be returned to my old place in the Senate, and should be permitted by Congress to take my seat, I would not consent to go back to Washington. I am growing in years, and have been losing in fortune. My family is increasing—I need money, and look to my profession, not only as the surest, but as the most suitable and available and agreeable means of providing it." In speaking thus we doubt not he was sincere. His enemies will give him credit for a keen, discriminating judgment, for the strictest personal integrity, and for remarkable prudence.

VICISSITUDES OF TRAVEL.

Awful Predicament of a Bashful Benedict in a Railroad Sleeping Car.

A few days ago, a newly married man, called North on pressing business, got aboard the evening train at Nashville to come this way. On taking the cars, he went to the conductor of the sleeping coach, and after making express stipulations that he should be given one of the best and widest berths for the night, made ready to turn in. Swinging his gilded satchel upon the nearest hook, he soon dumped himself beneath the cosy coverlets, and settled himself for a glorious snooze. The soothing influence of the swiftly rolling trucks soon lulled him into a sound sleep, the sonorous notes from his vocal nasal alone telling his fellow-passengers how deep were his slumbers. Very late in the night he awoke sufficiently to notice the stopping of the train at some station, but before it started he was again fast asleep.

It has often been asserted that when two persons are together in the same apartment and neither knows the presence of the other, that there is yet with each an innate consciousness of the presence of a second party which cannot be shaken off. Perhaps it was this feeling that led the young Benedict to turn over in his bed about an hour after the train had left the station at which he had been partially awakened. At all events, he turned over, and he almost leaped out of bed as he did so, for right there at his side appeared the upturned face of a beautiful young woman. She was sleeping sweetly, and there was a look of peace and contentment resting upon her fair features that would have graced the face of a shining angel. Horrified, he sat half upright. He could not have cried out had he dared do so. He ventured to peep down toward the foot of the berth. The covering had been displaced just enough to reveal the prettiest pair of ankles he had ever seen, but in that moment of horror he lost every feeling of his nature save that which told him of his imminent danger. What would his wife say were this known? Surely he could not be awake. Yet he was. Never before had he been placed in such a predicament. Always a bashful man, his terrible situation nearly drove him to distraction. Evidently the young woman was somebody else's wife and had mistaken our hero's quarters for those of her husband.

The only recourse left for the unfortunate man was to lie perfectly still and pray for deliverance. And he did pray, as he had never prayed before. He shut his eyes tightly and repeated all the prayers he had ever been taught, and composed some himself more applicable to the occasion. At the height of his devotions, he suddenly felt a pair of arms encircle his neck. He opened his eyes. Horror of horrors! The woman was fast asleep and in her dreams she was caressing him—"little dreaming" of her mistake. The poor fellow's blood, was at freezing point. He prayed harder than ever. As if in answer to his prayer, the fair intruder at length fell into a deeper sleep, and her arms relaxed. Instantly he crouched back close up to the wall, trembling in every limb. Every moment as he lay there seemed to him an age. How soon would the enraged buband pounce upon him with a prace of bristling revolvers? How soon would the fair one awake, and, discovering her mistake, set up a bedlam of yells and screams for help, and how would he ever explain it? He would have given all he possessed in the world and a lien on all he had ever hoped to accumulate, to have been off that train.

An hour dragged wearly on, and the lapse of time gave him opportunity for thought. He revolved the matter in his mind over and over again, and finally concluded to make the best of it and die hard, should he be called upon that night. Then he gradually fell into a doze, and, when he awoke, the train was about to enter the depot at Louisville. His memory came back to him. Opening his eyes with a shudder, he glanced around. To his infinite relief, his nocturnal visitor had disappeared. And she hadn't yelled, either, or he would have heard her. She had wakened, and discovering that she had strayed into the wrong quarters, had, like a sensible woman, held her peace, and quietly retired, believing that the mistake was known only to herself. When our hero left the train to take the bus for Jeffersonville, he saw the lady of his unpleasant adventure, leaving the sleeping coach supported by the arm of a gentleman he took to be her husband, and he drew his hat far down over his eyes. He hurried on, and just as sturdy John shouted, "Here's your 'bus for the Jeff. railroad!" he disappeared, sachel and all, into the waiting vehicle, again thanking his stars for his lucky escape.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Extravagance in New Churches—How They are in Deep Debt.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Post* thus writes:

Our people were greatly surprised at the rumor that the Rev. Dr. Osgood, of the Messiah Church, had resigned. He occupies one of the most costly and commanding edifices in New York. He has been in New York nearly twenty years. Succeeding Mr. Dewey in 1849, he at once took rank amongst the foremost preachers of New York. Removing from the lower part of the city, a church edifice costing over $250,000 was erected, and has just been consecrated. The financial troubles and reverses have embarassed the society to such an extent that Dr. Osgood tendered his letter of resignation. A meeting of his friends was called, and at their earnest solicitation the letter was withdrawn. The pressing indebtedness of the church is about $100,000. One gentleman offered to pay the interest on $50,000 for one year.

This up-town business is becoming rather serious. Crowded in a narrow space in upper New York are more costly churches than can be found in the same space probably in the Christian world. They were built when merchants were flush, and land, building materials and labor very high. Most of the congregations worshipping in these expensive affairs left not only their down town churches when they moved, but their congregations also. A handful of aristocratic, wealthy people, with from $200,000 to $300,000 in their treasury, obtained from the sale of their down town property, can build a very expensive and fashionable house of worship, but they can't fill it with a congregation after it is built. It is melancholy to look in on the handful of people that compose the average of up town congregations. On a pleasant morning, by the aid of people who come from the lower part of the city, a respectable congregation can be gathered. But the second service is lean enough, and might as well be abandoned. Most of these new churches are immensely in debt. Commercial reverses have wiped away the resources on which the congregation relied. More than one fashionable establishment is reeling under a debt that may prove its extinction.

—Patti is still suffering from some affection of the throat, which prevents her singing. It is ominously remembered that her mother lost her voice shortly after her marriage.

MRS. AUGUSTUS DICKENS.

Facts Connected With the History of Her Life.

Mr. Horace White, one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, now in New York, has addressed the following to the *World*:

SIR: I notice in your issue of this date a statement that Mrs. Augustus Dickens, who committed suicide in Chicago, on Christmas eve, was not the widow of the deceased brother of Charles Dickens, but that the real Mrs. Augustus Dickens is living in London, and is supported by her brother-in-law, the eminent novelist. There are, I believe, three little children of the late Augustus Dickens living in Chicago, who now, in addition to their other misfortunes are deprived of the loving care of their mother. This circumstance deterred me from telling what I knew, when my eye fell upon the telegraph announcing the death of Mrs. Dickens. Since the essential facts in the case have become public without any agency of mine, I shall attempt to do justice to the living without any disrespect to the dead, by giving you so much of the history of this case as has been communicated to me.

Mr. Augustus Dickens was a brilliant scrapegrace, who abandoned his own wife in England, and ran away to America with Miss Bertha Phillips, the daughter of an insurance agent in St. Louis—a young lady of many attractions and accomplishments. I have heard that after arriving at an interior town in Illinois, and having resided there a sufficient length of time, he procured a divorce from his wife and married Miss Phillips, but of this I have no personal knowledge. It is certain that she was thenceforth treated by her own parents as Mrs. Dickens, and that she received a small bequest in her father's will as "Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens." Nevertheless, the former Mrs. Dickens lived, and still lives, in London. She is now afflicted with blindness, and is supported by Chas. Dickens.

When Mr. Dickens visited this country last year, and received a large sum of money from his readings, a portion of which he bestowed in charity upon strangers, the press of Chicago, including the journal with which I am connected, commented upon the fact that he had done nothing for those who had the most obvious claims upon him, and of whose necessities he could not be ignorant. The Eastern press attributed these remarks to spite, because Mr. Dickens had not included Chicago in the list of cities in which he was to give his readings. I am sure there was no such feeling as this evoked at any time—certainly not in my own case. There was, however, an important misapprehension of facts. It is easy now to see why Mr. Dickens could not visit Chicago. If he had done so he must either recognize Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens, to the injury of the other Mrs. Dickens, or by his refusal to do so expose her to contumely. It is easy to see also why he contributed nothing to her support. A glimmering of the truth was given to the public in the London correspondence of the London *Daily Advertiser*, but without the knowledge or privity of Mr. Dickens.

The facts came to my knowledge through the kindness of a literary friend in London, a few days before Mr. Dickens' departure from this country. Much as I desired to repair the injury that had been done him, it was clearly impossible to do so without inflicting the greatest harm upon Mrs. Dickens. I understand that Charles Dickens has always been solicitous that the lady in question should receive no other injury from his family than she had already received; that he wished her well, and that he was willing to do, or forbear doing, anything not inconsistent with his duties to the more afflicted woman whom his brother had left in England.

It only remains to add that Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens (whom I never saw) bore an unblemished reputation at Chicago. Upon the decease of her husband, she was left destitute, with three infant children to support and educate. She was faithful to those whom God committed to her. Her noble struggle with poverty was alleviated in a great degree by the kind-hearted gentlemen of the land department of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Augustus Dickens had been an employee; and it is safe to assume that her dear children will not come to want. It appears to me that Mrs. Dickens died of a broken heart, and that no contributions of money from Charles Dickens, or the people of Chicago could have healed her wound.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE WHITE.

Pacific Railroads—Anaconda Rings.

At the present moment there is a very justifiable indignation expressed by the Public Press, and which pervades the deep recesses of the minds of the people against the subsidies granted for the construction of railroads to the Pacific. This indignation is justifiable, because the management has been a flaunting abuse of the liberality of a generous people. Let us see what is the status of our present investments:

The Secretary of the Interior in his report furnishes us the information on this subject. The following is the amount of bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies:

Union Pacific, 820 miles	$20,238,000
Central Pacific of California, 390 miles	14,764,000
Union Pacific, Eastern Division, 383 942-1,000 miles	6,303,000
Sioux City and Pacific, 69½ miles	1,112,000
Western Pacific, 20 miles	320,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak (100 miles) / Cent. Br. Union Pacific (miles)	640,000 / 950,000
1,798½ miles nearly	$44,337,000

The Secretary furnishes us with his estimate of the *Profit and Loss* account of the parties constructing the Union Pacific Road, and from which it is easy to discover the real cause of alarm. The Report says:

Should the road as is expected by the company, form a junction with that of the California company, near the northern extreme of Great Salt Lake, a little West of monument Point, its length would be about 1,100 miles. The cost of locating, constructing and completely equiping it and the telegraph line is $38,824,821, an average per mile of $34,977 32.

The Government subsidy in bonds for that distance at par amounts to $29,504,100, an average per mile of $26,580. The Company's first mortgage bonds are estimated at 92 per cent; and would yield $27,143,680. The fund realized by the company from these two sources amounts to $56,647,680. being an average per mile of $51,034, exceeding by $16,056 68 the actual cost of constructing and fully equiping the road, and yielding a profit of more than $18,750,000.

A Suggestion by Fanny Fern.

Fanny Fern says: "Our Catholic brethren have set us, at least, one good example; their churches are not silent as the grave on week days. Their worshippers do not do up all their religion on Sunday. It may be only for a few moments they step in through that open church door, on a week day, to kneel and lay down burdens too heavy else to be borne. I like the custom. I should rather say, I like the reminder, and the opportunity thus afforded them."

THE *Herald's* Washington dispatch states that an alleged spurious railroad company has obtained six millions of dollars, and an enormous amount of land by grants from Congress, and two distinct corporations are claiming the subsidies granted to the Western division of the Union Pacific Railroad.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Stabbing Affray in a Railroad Car.

Information has been made by Jacob Meinhardt, of Crooked Run, before Alderman Nicholson, charging T. Bartley Rankin, of McKeesport, with felonious assault and battery. It will be remembered that the defendant in this case had previously charged the prosecutor, before Mayor Blackmore, with adultery. It was alleged, it will be recollected, that Meinhardt had seduced the daughter of Rankins, and had eloped with her, bringing her to a house in this city, where she was subsequently found by her friends and returned to her home. Meinhardt was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance.

In the present suit Meinhardt alleges that on Saturday evening he was on a train on the Connellsville Railroad, going from this city to McKeesport, and while on his way, he encountered Mr. Rankin on the train. The latter, he says, immediately drew a large knife and attacked him with it. He struck several blows, according to Meinhardt's statement, without doing further damage than to cut his (Meinhardt's) clothing, and scratching his person slightly. At length he aimed a blow at Meinhardt's left breast, the deponent alleges, and the blade penetrated through a thick pocket book and a folded newspaper in the breast pocket of the overcoat, and cut slightly into the flesh. Holding the knife in this position the defendant is said to have worked and twisted it with his utmost strength, as if endeavoring to cut out some of the flesh. Meinhardt caught the hand that held the knife and in the struggle that ensued the blade was broken, the principal portion of it being left in the hole it had made. Deponent alleges that Rankin made another blow at him with the knife, cutting a severe gash immediately below the under lip. At this point the two were separated. Meinhardt received several slight cuts, and one quite severe one in the hand. He claims that the pocket book and paper in the breast pocket saved his life. The scene of confusion and consternation in the car during the brief time that the affray lasted may be imagined. A warrant has been issued by Alderman Nicholson for the arrest of Mr. Rankin.

A Woman Attempts to Commit Suicide.

Last evening a woman, who gives her name as Mrs. McNally, attempted to put an end to her existence by drowning. It appears that she is a resident of Indianapolis and came to this city some two months since to join her husband, who was confined with sickness at a boarding house on St. Clair street. She nursed him into convalescence, and a short time ago said husband ungallantly left her. Ever since she has been suffering from despondency, and, as a relief, was accustomed to use morphine, to produce forgetfulness of her troubles. Yesterday afternoon she procured fifty cents worth of the solution of morphine, and took at one dose, half the contents of the vial. This produced a high degree of delirium, which became so violent as to require the efforts of several of the inmates of the house at which she was stopping, to restrain her from injuring herself. About four o'clock she became somewhat calmed, and their vigilance was relaxed. Soon after, she left the house, and proceeded to the Allegheny river. Arrived there, she was observed by some persons in the vicinity, going on board some coal barges, and her actions aroused their suspicions that she was about to throw herself into the river. Officer Boyle, who is stationed at this end of the suspension bridge, with the assistance of some other persons, frustrated her evident design, and assisted her to her boarding house. She was taken in charge by the proprietor, and to-day will leave for Indianapolis.

A Missing Man.

G. Y. Lee, a resident of the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county, left his home on the 23d of last September, to attend a political Convention in this city, and has not since been seen or heard of by his anxious relatives and friends. He left a wife and two children, who are in great distress at his absence. No cause is known to exist for his leaving the country, and there are strong suspicions that he has met with foul play. He was a carpenter by trade, a first class workman, doing a good business. When he left home he wore dark pants and vest, yellow coat, dark overcoat and a beaver hat. He was about thirty-two years of age, five feet eight inches high, and weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds. He had black hair and whiskers, hair slightly mixed with gray; a Roman nose and blue eyes. Any information that can be given concerning him, will be thankfully received by his wife, Jennie Lee, at Tarentum.

Changes in the Western Penitentiary —A Warden Wanted.

The Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary met on Saturday and re-elected all of the old officers of that institution with the exception of Rev. Mr. Crompton, who has held the position of Moral Instructor for fourteen years. A Mr. Milligan succeeds him. What induced this change has been the subject of considerable talk, as there were no complaints or charges made against Mr. Crompton. His reputation is unblemished, and all who know him will bear testimony to his urbanity of character and to his accomplishments—while his long connection with the institution, in that capacity, peculiarly fitted him for that position. We can say this much of Mr. Crompton without doing any injustice to his successor.

We learn that Mr. G. A. Shallenberger, who has held the position of Warden for some time, and has just been re-elected, intends to resign, and has asked the Board to name his successor. This is an excellent berth for the right kind of a person, and no doubt there are a number of gentlemen who would gladly accept it.

Headache, Languor and Melancholy

Generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be remedied by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

M:W:S-d&w

For Catarrh Buy Full Bottles

of Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, in white wrappers, $1. Wolcott's PAIN PAINT is also in white wrappers only. Sold at druggists'

Burnett's Tooth Wash

Is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

The Success

Of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts is based upon their merit. The best are the cheapest.

Peterson's Corn Ointment

No fail.

Peterson's Corn Ointment

Sick cure.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting—Regulation of the Mode of Sales—Sellers' Instead of Buyers' Option.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the members of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association assembled at Dalzell's Building, corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way. This was a special meeting of the Association, called to receive the report of a Committee appointed at a late meeting to suggest a plan for regulating sales for the year 1869. H. M. Long, President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and A. F. Brook acted as Secretary.

The Chair stated the meeting was called especially to hear the report of the Committee on a plan of sales. He also stated the Pennsylvania Railroad had agreed to reduce the rates of freight two cents a barrel, but he had been unable, as yet to hear from them on the subject of a fixed quarterly or yearly rate.

Mr. R. S. Waring, from the Special Committee on a plan of sales made a report recommending the adoption of a form of contract of sellers' option, either half month with ten days notice, five of which to be within the time. The report recommended the adoption of the following resolution, with a pledge to be signed by the members of the Association:

Resolved, That on and after January 6th, 1869, we will not sell oil at buyers' option, or permit the same to be done for us for first or last half of the month, excepting options of ninety days or more, with fifteen days' notice; and that we will only sell at sellers' option first and last half of the month, the sellers to give the buyers ten days' notice, five of which shall be within the time.

There was considerable discussion on the resolution, mostly in explanation of it, which was participated in by Messrs. Waring, Frew, Warden, Davis the President and others.

Mr. John A. Warden objected that the new system went into operation at too early a date. He moved to change the date from the sixth of January to the sixteenth. Other members opposed the delay, on the ground that if it was postponed, the more difficult would be the change.

The amendment was lost by a decided majority, the sentiment of the meeting being unmistakeably in favor of putting the new plan in operation at once.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Warring read a letter from Hussey, McBride & Co., of Cleveland, stating that in no instance had they made a sale of oil at buyers' option, and all sales for future delivery were made sellers' option, and that they could be relied upon for full co-operation in the matter.

After a general convention on matters pertaining to the oil trade, the Association adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Great Seed Emporium of Mr. W. W. Knox.

By reference to their card, which appears elsewhere in our paper, it will be seen that the popular Agricultural House of Mr. J. Knox has passed into the hands of Mr. W. W. Knox. The new proprietor is endowed with a superior knowledge of the details of this branch of trade, and will be found possessed of the necessary energy, enterprise and ability to conduct the business in such a way as to deserve well both of the former patrons of this house, and of the general farming public. At the establishment located at No. 137 Liberty street, farmers and agents can have all orders filled at short notice, for Seeds, Plants, Agricultural Implements, and all articles required on the farm. The stock of Seed on hand is extensive, has been secured in anticipation of the coming brisk planting season, is new, and of the most standard quality. Farmers requiring Seeds should send for Descriptive Circular.

In addition, Mr. Knox will furnish purchasers with several new and improved inventions in farming implements, which will be found to economize time and labor, and work to the greatest advantage. Add to the above the fact that his prices are at the very lowest market rates, and it will be evident what advantages accrue from dealing at Knox's Agricultural House, No. 137 Liberty street.

The Machine, Called Man,

Is a very complicated and delicate one, and is more liable to get out of order, and much more difficult to repair, than any combination of wheels, and cranks, and levers, made by the hands of man. As a rule, it is tinkered too much, and badly tinkered at that. It is often calomelized, narcotized, depleted, and otherwise misused, when all that it really needs is a wholesome tonic and restorative like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to put it in proper trim and keep it so. The stomach is shamefully maltreated. In the first place, the food which its juices are intended to dissolve, is too frequently thrown into it hastily, and in a half masticated condition, in which state the gastric acid cannot act properly upon it. The result is dyspepsia. Then comes the doctor, and, finding the digestive organs weak and the bowels inert, he proceeds to weaken and paralyze still more with drastic purgatives. These failing—as they always do—to produce a salutary change, he tells the invalid that medical science can do no more for him. This, with all due deference, is a mistake,—one of those mistakes which Talleyrand said were tantamount to crimes. What the dyspeptic needs is *invigoration*. Strengthen the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the stomach will strengthen every other part of the human machine, and make it, in common parlance, as good as new. Upon the state of the digestion depends, in a measure, the condition of the whole system. Now, the Bitters are the most admirable tonic known. They consist of the finest vegetable invigorants and restoratives, combined with an unadulterated stimulant. The dyspeptic needs nothing else to effect a cure, except a light, nutritious diet, and a fair amount of exercise. Even in the absence of the last mentioned accessories, the tonic and alterative properties of the preparation will work wonders, enabling the dyspeptic to digest inferior fare with comparative ease, and to maintain a good habit of body, in spite of the drawbacks of a sedentary occupation.

BUY THE BEST.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sales Average 10,000 Machines per year More than any other Company.

None so simple, None so durable.

Terms of Payment made to suit all purchasers.

SALESROOM:

No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, Corner Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

Gold	135
Silver	130
1881 Bonds	111⅛
5-20s, '62	111½
5-20s, 1864	108
5-20s' '65	108⅝
5-20s, no	107⅞
5-20s, '67	107⅝
5-2 s, '68	107⅝
10-40's	106¾

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

Gold	1 35
1881 Bonds	1 11
5-20s, '62	1 11⅛
5-20s, '64	1 08
5-20s, '65	1 08¼
5-20s, new	1 07
5-20s, '67	1 07⅝
5-20s, '68	1 07½
10-40s	1 06

STOCKS.

Adams Express	48½
Merchants' Union Express	1 16½
Pacific Mail	1 20¾
W. U. Telegraph	33¼
New York Central	1 53⅞
Erie	38
Reading	94¼
P. Ft. W. & Chicago	1 11¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛
Old Southern	84½
Cleveland & Pitts	83½
Rock Island	1 12⅞
Chicago & N. W.	78½
Ditto Preferred	80¾

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAMES T. BRADY & Co., corner Fourth and Wood streets:

Gold	134⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	111
do 5-20s, 1862	111
do do 1864	107⅞
do do 1865	108
10-40's	105¾
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1865	106⅝
do do do 1867	106¾
do do do 1868	107
July 7-30's par less	¼
June 7-3 's par less	¼
August Compounds	119
Union acific Railroad	102
Central Pacific Railroad	103

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1869

BUSINESS—The market, since our last, has undergone no particular change, as relates to prices or demand. The receipts of produce fell off yesterday, the market, however, was a shade firmer on this account; besides, an advance is reported in the Chicago market; this, of course, will increase the confidence of holders here. The weather is cool, but otherwise pleasant. Our rivers are in fine boating order, from the head waters to the mouth. On the wharf, trade was moderately active for the season; we notice liberal shipments of Pittsburgh manufactures to the lower markets. Flour—Holders were firmer in their views, although no advance was demanded, and exhibited less anxiety to dispose of round lots. The receipts yesterday were light, but take the week together, they will be found ample for all purposes. The mills in this vicinity are doing a good business with dealers that purchase to sell again. Dressed Hogs—The demand continues active, with a firm market, prices ranging from 10 to 13c ₱ ℔; the demand exceeds the supply.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no particular change; the demand was fair and the sales were to a moderate extent. The receipts were as follows: Oats, 809 sacks; Rye, 530 do; Barley, none; Wheat, 150 sacks; Corn, 47 do. The rates with sales were: Wheat—Red winter, $1 80@1 85, the mills being the principle operators. Oats—Market quiet and prices unchanged, with sales on track at 84@86c, and from store at the usual advance. Corn—The demand was not so active, although prices have undergone no change; sales were made by the car load at 82@85c ₱ bush, and from store at 86@87c, and the market closed weak with a downward tendency. Rye—Market inactive, with limited transactions at $1 45@1 47. Barley is attracting more attention; we can report sales 4 car loads of western No. 2 at $1 85 per bush.

MILL FEED—The following are the Pearl mill prices: Bran, $1 10; shipstuffs, $1 35; middlings, $2; screenings, $1, and shorts, $2 per hundred.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady with regular sales at 7@9c ₱ gal.

APPLES—The demand exceeds the supply. 179 bbls were received, sales ranging from $5 50@6 00.

FLOUR—The market exhibited more firmness owing to an advancing tendency in the west, prices, however, have undergone no change. The store rates for western flour were: spring wheat, $7 50@8 00; winter wheat, $8 75@9 25 ₱ bbl. The receipts were 109 barrels. Rye flour—we note sales at $7 75@8 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; sales were made at 34@38c for fresh roll. The receipts were 39 packages. Inferior sold lower.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR dull; prices declined to 4@4½c ₱ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—Prices have declined with sales at $2 62@2 75 ₱ bbl for eastern cultivated.

CARBON OIL is selling at 24@30c ₱ gal.

BACON firm; in fact that worst at present applies to all hog products. We note sales of shoulders at 14½c; plain sugar cured hams, 18@19c ₱ ℔. Stock increasing.

SALT—Market firm; we can report sales of Allegheny river brands at $3 by the car load.

POTATOES dull, but unchanged, with small sales, from store, at 80@85c; sales of 3 car loads at 75c ₱ bush.

WHISKEY AND HIGH WINES—We note regular sales to the trade at 97@99c ₱ gal.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, January 5, 1869.

CATTLE.

There was an increased supply this week—about 900 head—but with a good demand both for home use and shipment. Prices were well sustained, ranging from 4½ to 8½c for scalawags to prime fat steers. At the close there was nothing in the pens unsold.

C. Metz 19 head Washington county steers and heifers at 5 to 7. E. Katz 43 head common Ohio cows, bulls and steers at 3 50 to 7 50; Kaufman 10 head Washington county cows and steers at 5 to 6 25; L. Rothchilds & Co 34 head Penns. and Kentucky stock at 5 25 to 8 25; Kraus & Hass 35 head Chicago stock at 6 to 8; James McAllister 19 head of Indiana steers, for Willard, at 6 to 7 50; 20 head, fo Logan, at 5 25 to 7 50; Peter Hartman 19 head; Keefer & Ziegler 20 head Chicago stock at 6 50 to 7 75; Myers & Needy 58 head at 6 to 7 50; Pringle 22, at 2 00 per head; Fowler 175, at 1 50 to 3 per head; Williams to Beisteeme 150, at 1 50 per head Garwin & Co., 200 sold 00 at 2 35 per head; John Young 180 at 85 to 1 50 per head; Quigley 360 at 1 10 per head; Bannen 126 held at 2 00 per head; James Shaw 1 60 at 1 25 to 3 00 per head; Montgomery 43 head.

HOGS.

The Hog market continues firm and excited, and, compared with last week, prices have still further advanced. We now quote in a retail way at 10 to 12c, gross, for light to prime heavy averages.

James Dolan wholesaled 81 head, averaging about 285 pounds, to Jacob Rothchilds at 11 25; Nicholas Carr retailed 66 head at 10 50 to 1 50; Kahn, Boyer & Greenwalt retailed 125 head at 2 to 12.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 6.—Flour in good demand for city made brands but generally the market is quiet; city made—$11 50 for XXX white, $9 75@10 00 for XX amber, $8 50@8 75 for XX red winter, and $8 00@8 25 for XX spring; country made—$8 00@8 75 for XX red and amber, $7@8 for XX spring and $10 00@10 50 for X white. Wheat—No 1 red winter held at $1 82@1 86; sale of 1 car No 2 do. at $1 68. Corn—sale of 3 cars at 71½c. Oats—sale of 2 cars at 63c. Rye firm and in better request; No. 1 held at $1 30@1 35. Petroleum firm but unchanged; refined, in car lots, at 27½@28c, and at 29@30c in trade lots.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 7, 1869.

CATTLE—The market since our last has exhibited increased firmness. The offerings were unusually small. This must, however, be attributed to the holidays. As usual, all good cattle were readily disposed of at an advance on previous prices. The entire sales did not exceed 467 head. A number of Eastern dealers were unable to obtain their usual supply. The present prices, however, will no doubt increase the supply. The current rates were—Prime to extra shipping steers $8 00@9 00 ₱ cwt.; medium to good $7 00@7 50. Stock cattle found ready purchasers at $4 50@5 50, according to quality and condition.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 17	1,297	3 75@7 25
December 24	1,130	4 00@8 50
December 31	980	$4 00@5 60
January 7	457	4 50@9 00

The advance was principally in fat cattle; ordinary sold at previous prices.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep was small, with an increased eastern demand. The market was firm, with more buyers than sellers. There was a large falling off in the sales, more for the want of stock than for any other cause. The range of prices was $3 50@6 75 ₱ cwt. A few head of inferior were disposed of at lower figures. The principal demand was for the New York market. Philadelphia purchasers were shy, they having made purchases elsewhere.

The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 17	10,440	$3 00@4 00
December 24	8,077	3 50@4 15
December 31	6,950	3 25@6 00
January 7, 1869	7,050	3 50@6 75

The above shows an advance over last week's sales.

HOGS—The market is firm with plenty of purchasers, notwithstanding the high figures obtained. The sales, however, were altogether on Eastern account. Buyers have declined purchasing at the figures, and have made engagements elsewhere for a supply. The current rates were light—averages such as are shipped to New York—$9@11 25; heavy hogs; suitable for Philadelphia shipment; $10@11 25 per cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were:

December 17	18,498	$7 00@ 8 90
December 24	10,331	7 25@ 9 00
December 31	12,420	8 50@ 9 50
January 6	7,904	9 50@11 25

The market closed strong; buyers were plenty and disposed to operate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1869.

BUSINESS—The market, since our last, was firm, with a good demand, at prices that were current the previous day. The sales were more liberal; we have one sale of crude reported at 15c. These are certainly pretty steep prices; how long they will hold out, remains to be seen. The market, on the whole, was quite feverish.

CRUDE—Holders firm; we can report sales of 5,400 barrels, as follows: 2,000 bbls. bulk, buyer's option, first four months, at 15c; sales of 1,000 bbls. January, seller's option, at 14c; sales of 1,000 bbls. do. February, seller's option, at 14c, and 1,000 bbls. spot, at 14c; sales of 400 bbls. Smith's Ferry, at 12½c.

REFINED OIL—The market ruled firm, with the following transactions: Sales of 3,000 barrels standard white, 500 bbls. ₱ month, January to June, at 33c; 3,000 bbls. do., same terms and conditions; sales of 1,000 bbls., 500 January, 500 do. February, at 31½c; sales of 1,000 bbls. January, at 31c; sales of 3,000 bbls. 500 bbls. monthly, buyer's option, first six months, at 25c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 6.—Cotton less active and lower; sales of 2,000 bales at 29½@27½c for middling uplands—chiefly 27c. Flour—Receipts 6,314 bbls; market 5@10c higher; common grades which are scarce, are dull and heavy; sales of 8,200 bbls at $6 10@8 35 for superfine, state and western; $7 95@7 50 for extra state; $8 85@8 50 for do extra western; $8 30 for white wheat extra; $7 05@9 50 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@8 50 for extra St. Louis. $9@12 50 for good choice do; closing strong for low grades and heavy for good grades; California dull and nominal; sales at $11@7 25 for old, and $7 50@10 25 for new. Rye flour moderately active; sales of 200 bbls at $8@8. Corn meal quiet. Whisky without decided change; sales of 100 bbls western at 80c@$1 for western. Receipts of wheat 206 bush; market opened 1@2c better and quiet, and closed dull and drooping with the advance lost; sales of 39,000 bush at $1 58@1 68 for inferior to choice No. 2 spring; the latter price above the market; $1 66 for No. 1 mixed $1 10@1 for white California. Rye dull. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet. Corn receipts active and 1c lower; sales at 99@101c for new mixed Western; $1 06@1 10 for old do in store and afloat; $1 01 for new yellow Southern. Oats dull and declining; sales at 75@76c for Western in store; 77½@78½c for do afloat. Rice firm at 8@9c for Carolina. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm; Cuba 11¼@11½c; Havana 11½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 68@75c. Petroleum quiet at 18½c for crude; 32c for refined, bonded. Hops quiet at 10@20c for American. Linseed oil firm at 96@101c for casks and barrels. Spirits turpentine firmer at 51½@53c. Wool quiet at 48@50c for domestic fleece; 45@48c for pulled; 56c for tubbed; 29c for Texas; 28½@33c for California. Leather—Hemlock sole steady and in moderate demand. Oil—Foreign quiet at 10c; New Castle gas 17c; Liverpool house cannel, domestic, rules quiet.

METALS.

Sheeting copper quiet at 33c; ingot copper firm at 23½c for Baltimore, and 24c for Detroit. Pig iron quiet and drooping at 40@42c, Scotch; 35@42 for American. Bar dull at 89@90c for refined English and American; sheet quiet at 10¼@11½ for Russia. Nails dull and drooping at 5¼@6¼ for cut, and 6¾@7c for clinch; and 27@30c for horse shoe.

Pork steady and quiet; sales of 600 bbls at $28 50@29 for new mess; $27 25@27 50 for old do; $28@26 for prime; $27@28 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales of 1 25 bbls at $9@16 50 for new plain mess; $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef $27@31 for prime mess; $35@37 for India mess. Beef hams firmer; sales of 160 bbls at $30 00@34 00. Cut meats firmer; sales of 170 packages at 12¾@12¾c for shoulders, and 14@16¼c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 13@13¾c for western; the latter price fancy; 13½@14c for city. Middles quiet and decidedly firmer; sales of 150 boxes at 15½@16c for short ribbed; 16¾c for long cut hams. Lard firmer; sales 700 tierces at 17¼@19c for steam; and 19@19¾c for kettle rendered; also, 300 tierces steam, seller, February and March, at 19½c. Butter steady at 30@40c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State. Cheese firm at 19@20c. Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer. Engagements—22,000 bush wheat at 7 per sail, and 7½ per steam.

LATEST.—Flour closed firm for good, common and extra, and dull and heavy for all other kinds. Wheat dull and nominally 1@2c lower with the export demand materially checked by the firmness of ocean freights. Rye dull and nominal at $1 50@1 55 for the whole range. Oats dull and heavy at 75½c in store, and 76c afloat for western. Corn market dull at 90c@$1 for new, and $1 07@1 11 for old mixed western. Pork quiet and very firm, with buyers of mess at $29 for February and March, but no sellers under $29 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats very firm. Bacon advancing; short ribbed 16¼c, long cut hams 16¾c. Lard firmer at 18¾@19c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 30@38c.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade remains inactive. But little animation is anticipated before the ides of the month, at least. In the meantime, prices of all staple goods hold their own firmly. Atlantic A heavy brown sheetings 16c; do L five 13½c; do V heavy shirtings 13c. Stark A sheetings 15½c; Ozark do 15c; do A brown drilling 16c; Stark H do 14½c; Stark bags, 2 bushel, 46c net; do 2½ bushels do 47¼c; do 3 bushels do 56c. Langdon fine brown shirtings, 34 inch, 14c; do bleached do, same price; do 48 inch brown sheetings 18½c; Amoskeag O A cotton flannel 25c; do A A 31c; do B 22c; do BB do 23c; do A C A ticks 34c; do Pearl River 31c. Amoskeag A 21c; Massachusetts A 25c; do B ticks 22c; do C do 21c; Amoskeag denims 30c; Pearl River 29c. Manchester 20c; Amoskeag colored cambrics 16c; do A bleached sheetings, 46 inch, 19½c; do bleached, 36 inch, 47½c; do bleached, 34 inch shirtings, 24c; 28 inch corset jeans 14½c.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 6.—Eastern exchange 10 per cent. premium. Flour in better demand. Steady sales of spring extras at $5 25@6 75. Wheat less active, easier, and 2@2½c lower. Sales of No 1 at $1 23@1 23½; No 2 at $1 15@1 17¼, closing quiet at $1 15½. Sales since Change at $1 15½. Corn quiet, and 1½@2c lower; sales No 1 at 65c; No 2 at 59c; No 2, kiln dried, at 57c; new at 55¼@56½c; no grade at 51½@52c, closing dull at 55½c for No 1, and 51½c for no grade. Nothing doing in corn this afternoon. Oats quiet and ¼@½c lower; sales at 47¼@48c, closing steady and quiet at 57¼@47½c. Rye dull; sales No 1 at $1 18, closing with sellers but no buyers at $1 18. Barley dull and weak; sales of No 2 at $1 62@1 65, closing lower at $1 62. Highwines held firmly at 93c; no buyers at over 92½c. Mess pork firmer and more active, and 50@75c higher; sales at $28 75@29 00 seller, February and March, and at $29 00 cash closing at $27 99. Lard firmer and more active, and ¼@½c higher; sales at 18@18½c cash and 18¼@19c for future delivery. Bacon—Cumberland cut 13c; rough sides 13¼c; shoulders 11¾c, short ribbed 14c, and loose sweet pickled hams 15@15¼c. Dressed hogs less active, firmer and 25c higher, ranging at $11 75@12 25, closing at $12 00@12 25, dividing on 200 lbs. Live hogs active and 15@20c higher; sales at $9 25@9 60 for fair to medium, and $9 75@10 75 for good to choice. Beef cattle active and higher; sales at $4 50@5 85 for butchers' stock, $6@7 for fair to good, and $7 75@8 50 for extra.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 6.—Tobacco dull and unchanged. Cotton scarce and in demand; choice middling is held at 25@26c. Hemp—Sales dressed at $3 30. Flour firm; superfines at $5 50@6 50; extra, $6 02½@7 45; double extra, $7 50, and treble extra, $9 25@9 50. Wheat dull and strictly firmer; low choice sold at $1 75@1 90; spring firm at $1 40 for choice. Corn unchanged at 64@67c for mixed and yellow; 65@70c for choice white. Oats better at 56@59c, latter for choice. Rye higher at $1 25@1 28. Barley—Nothing doing. Whisky steady at 97½c. Pork higher at $29. Bulk meats buoyant and advancing; loose shoulders, 11c; hams, 14c; clear rib sides, 14½c; packed shoulders sold at 11½@12½c; clear sides, 15¾@16c. Bacon higher at 17¾@18c for clear sides; shoulders for next week's delivery sold at 14c; clear sides, 18c; sugar cured hams, 17½@18c. Lard stiff at 18c for tierces. Hogs active at 9½@10½c for light to extra heavy. Cattle unchanged and little doing; prices range at 3½@5½c for fair to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 6.—Flour and grain unchanged. Cotton dull for middling. Whiskey in fair demand. Hogs firm and in demand; extra, $10 50 for live; $12@12 25 for dressed. Provisions opened quiet, but closed buoyant and unsettled. Mess pork sold at $27 25 since noon, cash, and $30 00 buyer all January. Bulk meats held at 12@14c; 14@15½c for shoulders, clear sides. Bacon held at 14 for shoulders; 17@18c for clear rib and clear sides. Lard sold at 19c, and as few sellers as buyers at that rate. Greenmeats sold at 10½c for shoulders and 18c for hams; the demand is nearly altogether speculative. Butter very dull under an increased supply, and prices are lower; fresh, 33@38c. Linseed oil dull at $1 03@1 09. Lard oil, $1 50@1 60. The advance telegraphed in star candles yesterday has not been sustained; full weight can be bought at 22c. The report originated in an attempt made by one house to put up prices. Gold, 134¾.

Philadelphia Market

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 6.—Trade remarkably dull. Flour inactive; Ohio extra family, $8@10 50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota do, $7 50@8 00. Wheat dull and drooping, but unchanged. Corn scarce and advanced; sales of new yellow at 98c@1 00; mixed western, 93c. Oats, 73@76c. Petroleum nominal; crude, 23c; refined, feverish and unsettled. Provisions firm. Whisky steady, at $1 02@1 06.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 6.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat lower at $1 24 for No. 1, and $1 16½ for No. 2. Oats quiet at 47c for No. 2. Corn higher at 54c for new. Rye scarce and firm at $1 12 for No. 2. Barley scarce at $1 60 for No 2. Provisions advancing. Mess beef, $13 50@14. City mess pork, $28. Hams, 15½c. Dressed hogs firmer and higher at $11 75@12.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull sales prime white, $2 35. Corn firm; prime white, 86@90c; yellow, 86c. Oats dull at 66@73c. Rye dull at $1 50@2 00. Mess pork, $29. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¾@17c; clear sides, 17¼@17½c. Lard firm at 18¾@19c.

MARRIED

PATTERSON—MAGILL—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. M. Hickman, W. J. PATTERSON, and KATE, youngest daughter of Ex-Sheriff Wm. Magill, all of Pittsburgh.

FLOYD-SMALL—On Christmas Eve, December 24th, 1868, at Trinity Church, by Rev. S. Scarborough, Mr. W. P. FLOYD to CALLIE C. SMALL, all of this city.

SANKEY-AYRES—On the evening of December 31st, 1868, by the Rev. G. G. Westfall, at the resident of the bride's parents, in Brownstown, Mr. THOMAS W. SANKEY and Miss MARTHA J. AYRES, all of this city.

MCWILLIAMS—FLETCHER—On Thursday evening, December 31st, by the Rev. J. R. Kerr, Mr. JACKSON MCWILLIAMS and Miss LIZZIE M. FLETCHER.

FORRESTER—BARR—On Thursday evening, December 31, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Pressley, JAS. K. FORRESTER and MAGGIE, daughter of John U. Barr, all of Allegheny City.

DIED

VIERHELLER—Tuesday morning, January 5th, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. ANNA BARBARA VIERHELLER, widow of Henry Vierheller, Sr., deceased, in the 68th year of her age.

LYONS—On Sunday, 3d inst., at Bedford, Pa., Mrs. MARY C. LYONS, relict of Nicholas Lyons, aged 68 years.

FISKE—On Friday morning, January 1st, J. WARREN FISKE, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

GRAHAM—At his residence in Shelbyville, Missouri, STAFFORD, eldest son of John Graham, Esq., in the forty-second year of his age.

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